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The Bombay Chronicle

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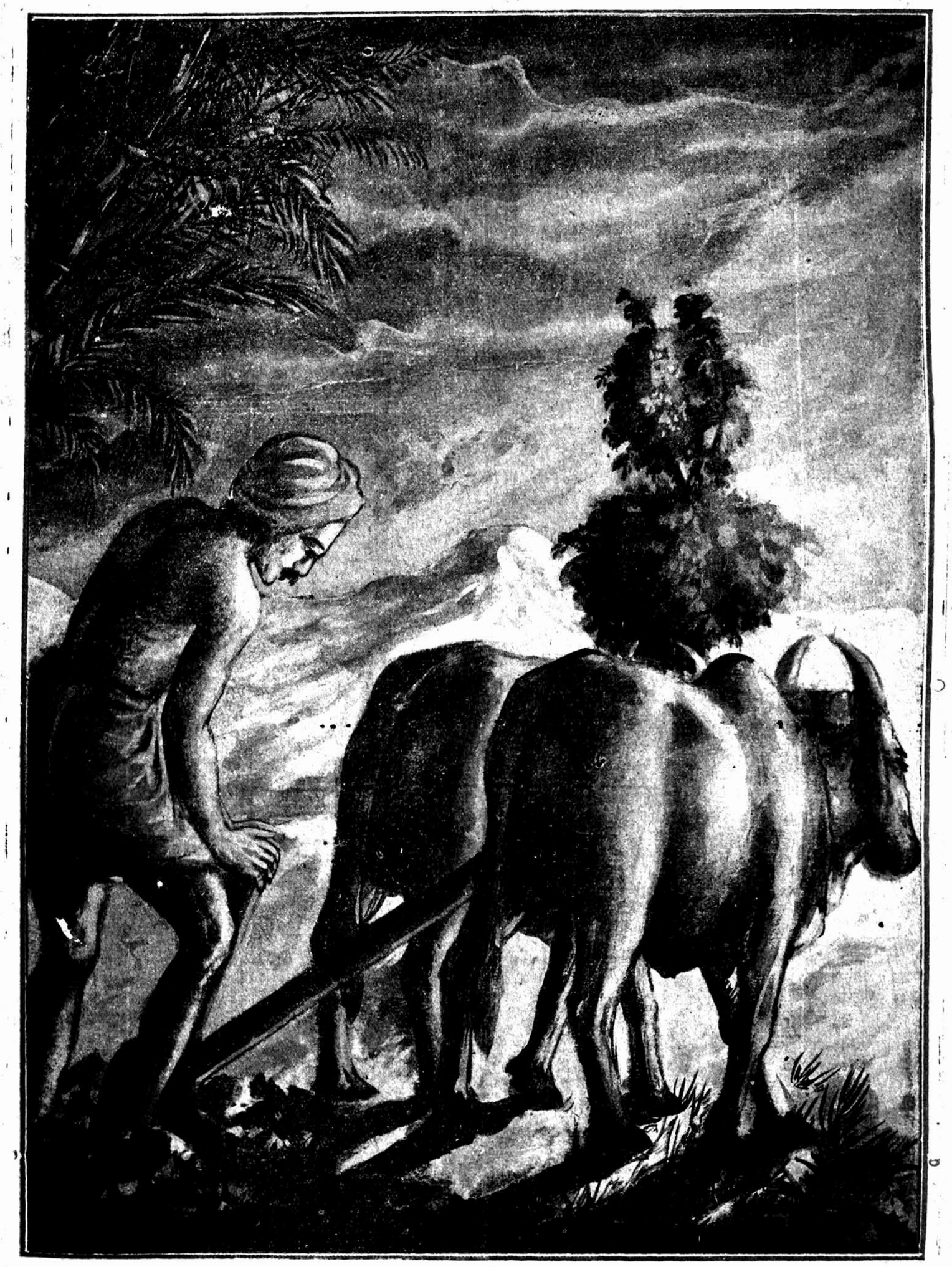
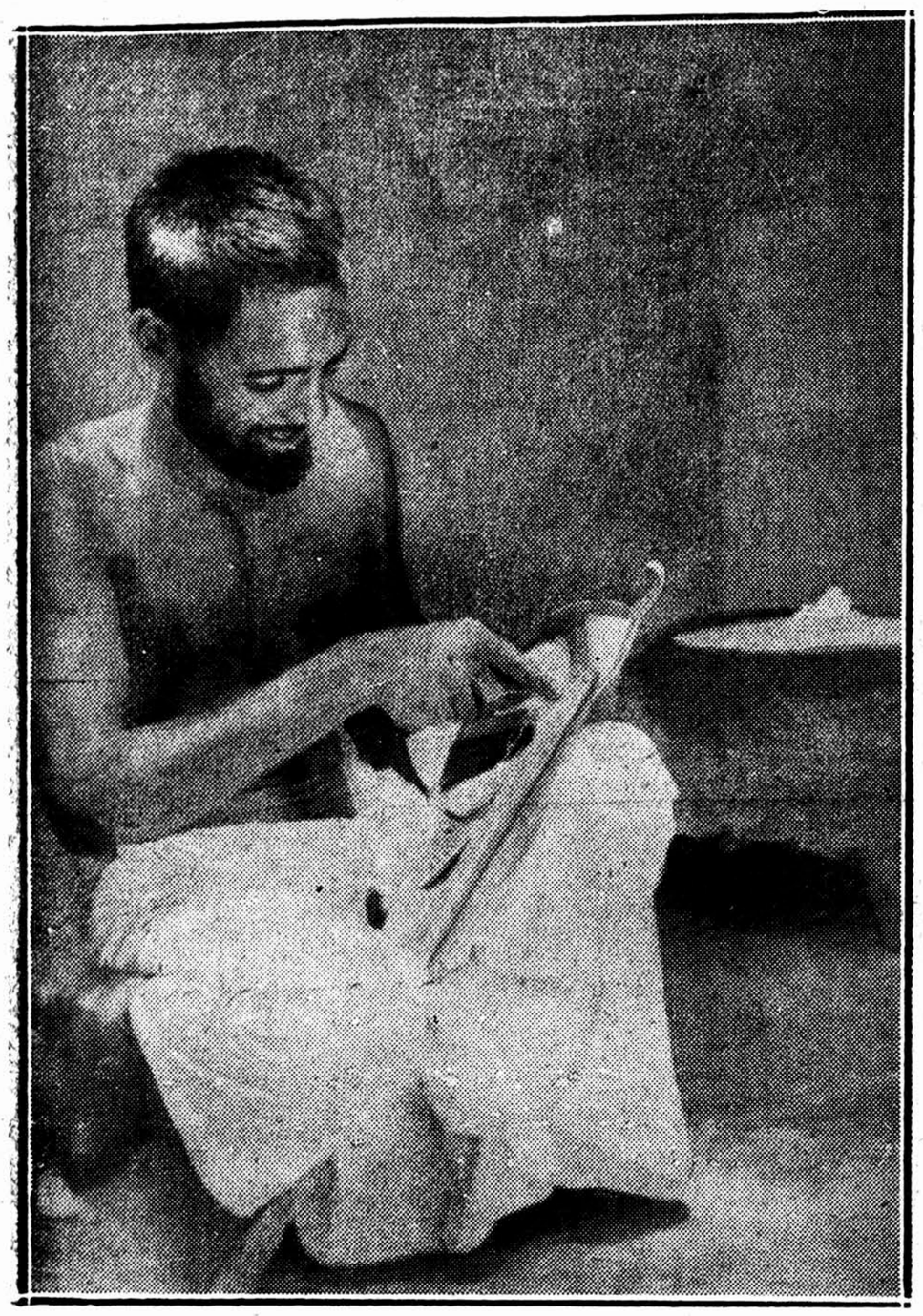


UP WITH THE DAWN

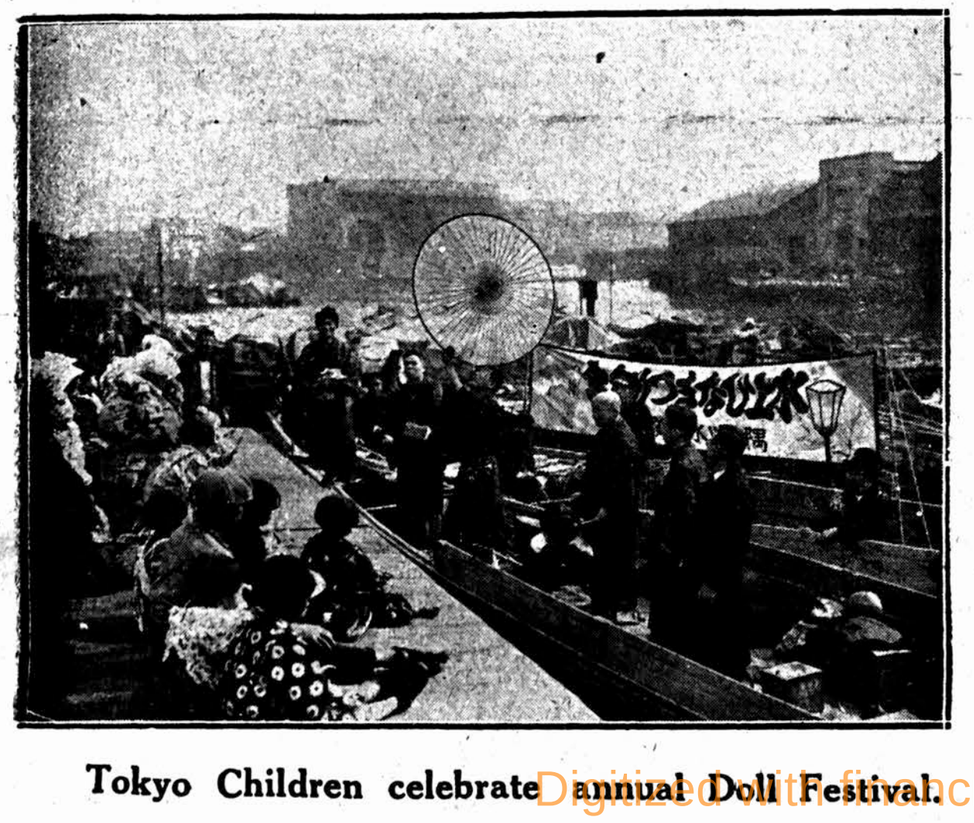
—S. Durga Rao.



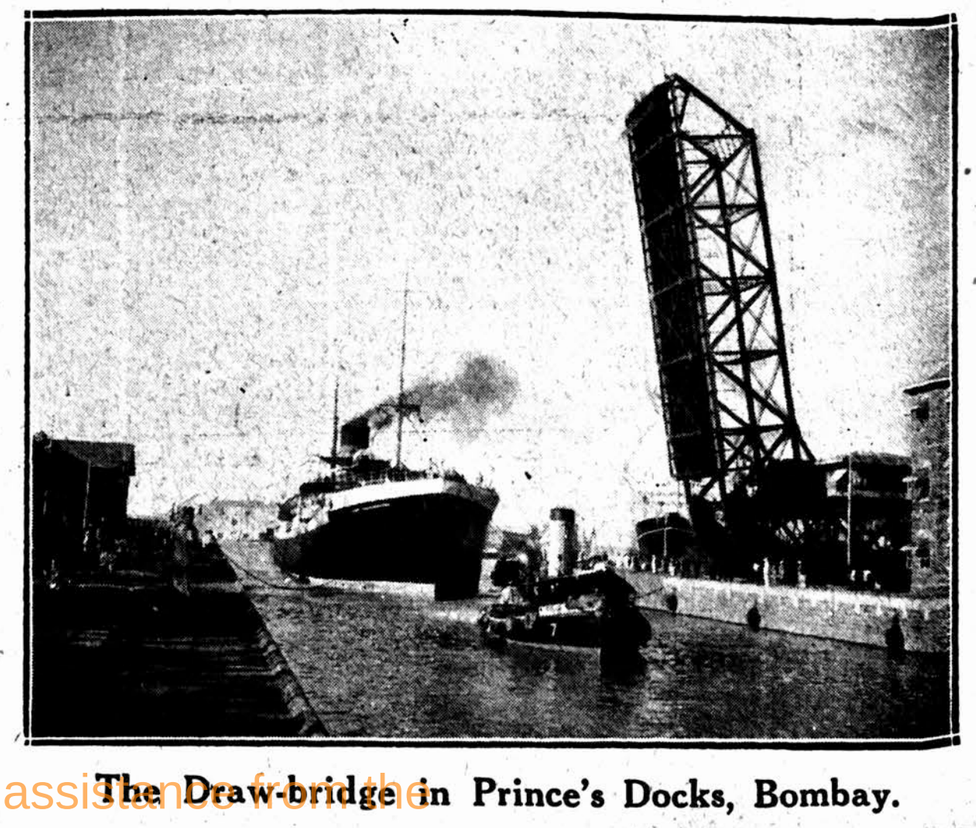
A Village Cobbler.

Fireworks at Mahaluxmi.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

FASCIST YOUTH MOVEMENT — SPANISH EDITION: A group of girls in Spanish rebel area, uniformed and drilled in military fashion, is pictured here on the way to church.



Tokyo Children celebrate annual Doll Festival.



The Draw-bridge in Prince's Docks, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: APRIL 11, 1937

An Election Straw-In-The-Wind

Belgium And The Locarno Negotiations

By GODFREY LIAS, well-known European Diplomatic Correspondent.

(A comparatively unimportant event, the triumph of M. Degrelle, the Rexist leader, at a Belgian By-election, may have very far-reaching results for Europe—and the world! The fateful day is to-day—April 11th).

The triumph of M. Degrelle, the Rexist leader, at a by-election about to take place in Belgium would cause considerable consternation in British Diplomatic circles. Now that diplomatic skirmishing— at the moment it is little more—has been renewed on the battlefield of Locarno, the position of Belgium is increasingly engaging the attention of the rival strategists in the foreign offices concerned.

The first point to be noted in this connection is that Germany and Italy did not send their belated replies to the British Note of November 18 until Belgium had sent hers. The Belgian reply, which still remained a secret when the German and Italian notes were received, arrived in London in February.

Although its contents were not disclosed, everybody knew that it displayed unreadiness to continue to guarantee England against an attack by Germany.

Some people suspected, however, that in addition it contained a hint that the Belgian Government would like a unilateral guarantee from Great Britain in return, perhaps, for Belgian co-operation in preventing German aeroplanes from flying over Belgian 'en route' for England.

In these circumstances, it was natural that Berlin and Rome should butt in lest Belgium and Great Britain should work out something that left them out in the cold.

SUGGESTED 4-POWER GUARANTEE

Hence the proposal both in the German and Italian Notes that Belgium should revert to neutrality guaranteed as before the war by Great Britain, France and Germany, with the addition of the fourth Locarno Great Power, Italy. The proposal as it stands is difficult to reconcile with modern conditions, particularly with Belgium's League obligations. But, at any rate, it is something to work on.

Herr Hitler had already offered a unilateral guarantee to Belgium in his speech to Reichstag on January 30 and Belgium was not impressed. But Belgium undoubtedly is very much interested in a four-power guarantee. She does not at all like having to guarantee Great Britain against a German attack as she has been doing since Herr Hitler's unilateral denunciation of the Locarno Treaty.

Moreover, now that Germany is re-armed, Belgium is no longer enamoured of her defensive alliance with France. And she is highly suspicious, like Germany, of the Franco-Soviet Pact. She fears, in fact, that France's eastern commitments may involve the Belgian nation in some war in which it is not in the least interested. What Belgium wants, in short, is to drop her unlimited obligation to help Britain and France against Germany in favour of a promise to resist if Germany were to try to pass through or over Belgium 'en route' to attack these two countries.

Belgium being only a small country and not having any important bones of contention with Germany, it is natural that she should want to keep out of trouble if she can.

DEGRELLE'S PRO-GERMAN SYMPATHIES

Lack of sympathetic understanding of this aspiration might be disastrous, particularly just now, for there are a good many Belgians who think the best way to keep out of trouble is to throw over the Franco-British connection and tie themselves to the chariot-wheel of Germany. M. Degrelle, the Rexist leader, is strongly pro-German and there are a number of Flemish Nationalists who agree with him. M. Degrelle has been very active lately and not being able to persuade the Belgian Government to grant him radio facilities, he has been broadcasting his views from German and Italian stations.

Recently one of his followers in the Chamber resigned in order that M. Degrelle might have an opportunity to enter Parliament.

He is to be opposed in the by-election by M. van Zeeland, the Prime Minister, who is also not a Member of the Chamber. The by-election will take place on Sunday, and its result concerns Great Britain almost as much as it does Belgium.

It is improbable that M. Degrelle will win in face of the combination of Liberals, Catholics and Socialists, not to mention Communists, which is arrayed against him. But the more votes he gets, the more difficult it will be for the Belgian Government to do anything at all that might be displeasing to Germany. Of course, if the prophets are wrong and M. Degrelle does win, in spite of the coalition opposing him, the Belgian Government would have no option but to resign. With M. Degrelle in power and pursuing a pro-German policy, the whole of Britain's military, as well as political, strategy would need to be thought out afresh.

A WAY OUT

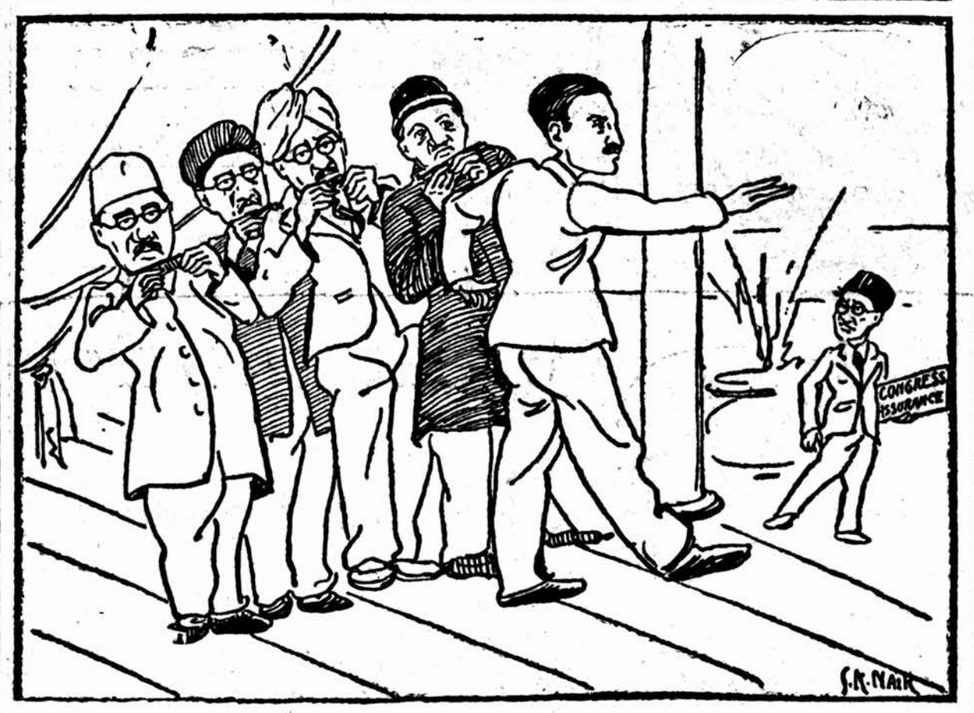
Assuming, however, what is far more likely, that M. van Zeeland wins, we are still left with the necessity of finding a new way of fitting Belgium into the West-European diplomatic picture.

It looks more and more as though this will have to be done by a four-power declaration to which Belgium assents without necessarily being an active participant. Such a solution would at least have the merit of "making a start somewhere" as Mr. Eden said in the House of Commons, would have to be done some day. It would tie nobody's hands in regard to the wider settlement and might even serve to break the ice for the negotiations which have been in cold storage for so long.

Meanwhile, the German and Italian Notes in March serve mainly to show that the ice is still pretty thick. There is, however, one small crack which may lead to hopeful developments.

In the past, one of Germany's conditions for entering a Western Pact has been that France must drop the Franco-Soviet Pact. Now it appears that Berlin would be content if the pact were merely watered down. Herr Hitler still insists that the Western Pact must be kept entirely separate from the rest of Europe. But, it is evident that if some of the Western signatories are to be allowed mutual assistance engagements with non-western States, the separation cannot be complete.

It seems, therefore, that Germany is gradually coming back to the old Locarno position, wherein she acquiesced in France's mutual assistance treaties with two non-intervention countries, Poland and Czechoslovakia—treaties which are almost identical in phraseology with the Franco-Soviet Pact. If this is indeed the case, the prospects for a general settlement immediately become very much brighter. But if the Rexists come to power.....!



THE CHORUS OF REJECTION.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practised in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.

NOTICE

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A French Poet's Pilgrimage To Pondicherry

AUTHOR OF IN SEARCH OF WISDOM

(By Jean Dorsenne in "Les Nouvelles Litteraires.")

Have you seen in the book-sellers' windows a new book in yellow cover whose title sounds like a promise: "In Search of Wisdom?"

POETRY AND WISDOM.

Is there not some anachronistic programme? Who, in this epoch of mediocrity and folly, can, then, set out to pursue wisdom? A poet, by chance, is capable of aspiring to attain such a goal. . . .

The poets have no cure for contingencies. Goethe, when guns were being fired, wrote the 'Divan'; Maurice Magre, when the world appears to be a prey to complete disaster, confronts the truth that illuminates his soul and gives us, in a series of lyric meditations, the story of his peregrinations, "In Search of Wisdom".

Do not presume to imagine Maurice Magre as a decrepit old man, grey-headed, ascetic, pursuing wisdom from his sick bed with a glass of water by his side, half in conversation with death.

Have you encountered him on the banks of the Seine, past the booths of the florists, engaged in hunting some race book? His silhouette is slender and alert, his face full of the clear signs of one keeping up the flame of enthusiasm. With a cravat at all times of exotic texture and gay colours round his neck, a heavy cape round his shoulders—because he feels chilly—he speeds past, glides towards some bookshop where he thinks he has discovered some cherished book. . . .

PROBLEMS OF EXISTENCE.

Because, Maurice Magre has always lived under the influence of this enthusiasm. His intellectual youth, his calmness of the heart, his curiosity, are quite impressive. Hailing from Toulouse, the pink village, where he spent his childhood, he has a passion for this love of sunshine, this appetite for beauty, that expresses itself in all his books.

He has been pursuing wisdom as he has always pursued the pleasure and the joy of life. But, like Saint Augustine, he has lived through the intoxicating passions, some of which bring anguish and disillusion. The secret of life, the why of our passage on this globe ,the problem of good and evil, almost obsessed him for a long time. The occult sciences attracted his attention.

But nowhere did he receive reply to the anguishing question that he addressed himself: Where to discover the truth that could illuminate his life and floodlight the interior of the tomb when the hour arrives of entering it?

A VISION.

I could see the day that changed him. He entered into correspondence with an Indian sage renowned for his learning and his saintliness: Arbind Ghose. He had had the impression that, if he could meet him, he would be far advanced on the path of wisdom which he so ardently desired

The sage resided far from here in an Ashram, in a kind of community of ascetics at Pondicherry. Maurice Magre, the great amateur of adventures in the drawing-room the great reader of dramatic tales, never felt himself particularly elated at the prospects of travel. But the desire to see the Ashram of Pondicherry and the sage who guided its destinies spoke imperilously.

The timid and prudent amongst his friends remonstrated with Maurice Magre about the fatigue and the inconveniences of such an expedition. Wasted effort! the poet of the 'Chanson des hommes' (Son of Man) was filled by an enthusiasm, fascinated by the enchanting visions of India and the mysterious speech of the great sage insistently resounded in his ears like an appeal

LYRIC COLOURS.

He departed last year, he embarked on his search for wisdom. So much did the other desire clamour.....through idleness, through some foolish curiosity. He himself, too, had the faith of the Crusaders who started on their pilgrimage with the desire of touching the sepulchre of Christ.

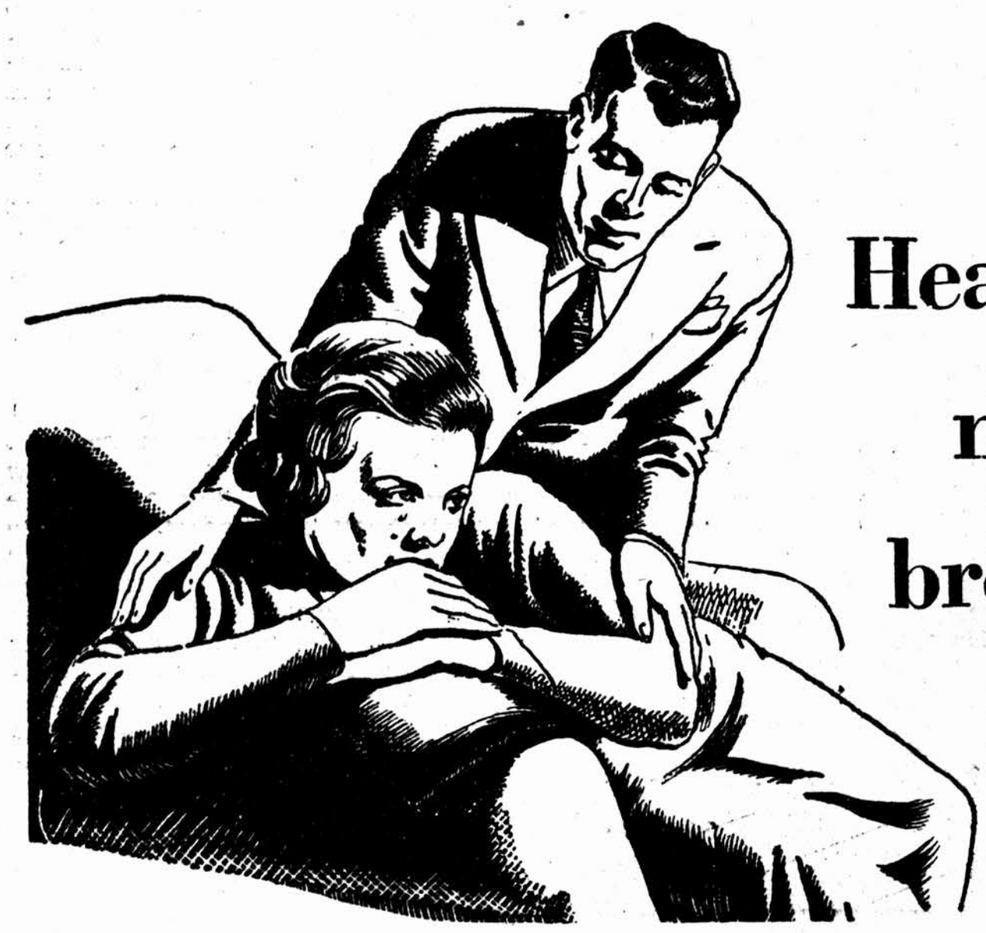
And now Maurice Magre has returned amongst us. He watched the joyous light of the Orient, he lived amongst the sages of the Ashram, he heard the words of the master.

But did he attain the goal of wisdom? The true sage never speaks himself of his wisdom. This pursuit in any case, was not fruitless. He has seen the splendour and the jewel like aspect of Truth; he knew how to reach it.

And this wisdom did not kill the poetry in him, he has written the story of his inspired voyage.

How wisdom is seductive when it shows itself in colours of lyrics!

(The translator of this article begs leave to convey his thanks to Mr. T. de Braganca Cunha of Cansaulim for making it accessible to the readers of the Sunday "Chronicle."



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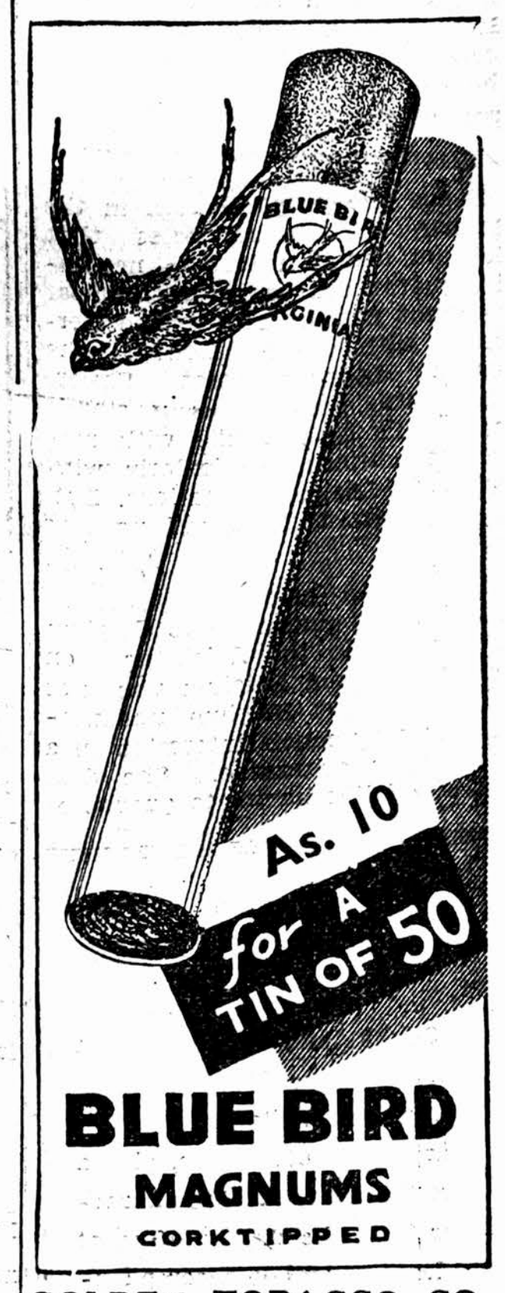

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Round The World On Your Radio Set

The Romance Of Picking Up Foreign Broadcasts

By D. M. Hatvalne

With the advent of summer in India the radio-listener in this country is confronted with the serious problem of wireless reception free from disturbances. In the hot months generally the atmospheric interference is at its highest; and the wearied listener is anxiously waiting for the winter to come as even the autumnal months do not favour him much.

The case with the owner of a short-wave set is, however, quite different. Notwithstanding the inclemencies of the weather he is always fortunate enough in respect of crystal clear reception on his radio set and that too from transmitters situated thousands of miles away from his native town. He can thus go on globe-trotting simply by the movements of the pointer on the dial of his set and make the world his play-ground all the year round.

My set, for instance, a five valver Superhet A. C. is enough to prove the truth of my statement; there is hardly any country on the globe that I do not pay a daily visit to. The barrier of languages prevailing in the polyglot hemispheres is no obstruction to me, as nearly every broadcasting station in the world has arranged to broadcast from time to time in English.

In the previous fortnight, for instance—and this is applicable to the current fortnight also—the short-wave reception was simply splendid. This is due to multifarious reasons some of which are given below. It would, therefore, be better if I here enumerate my experiences with the tuning-in of programmes during the morning and evening hours this week.

ENGLAND.

Listeners of the Empire Programme must thank themselves for receiving genuine broadcasts from London practically at any hour of the day. The B.B.C. takes scrupulous care to present its listener with the choicest variety having a great entertainment value. It has also continued the practice of radiating on different wave-lengths on the short-wave band at different parts of the day This facilitates getting satisfactory results at any desired time. This, with the exception of Germany, is the only broadcasting station that provides a regular service to world-listeners.

GERMANY

Though majority of programmes from Zeesen are in German still the news-bulletin in English, and especially the one at 5-30 p.m. can be received with clarity. Like Daventry, Germany has also determined to have a regular broadcast service throughout the day. Both these countries use directional aerials for the benefit of Asiatic Radio listeners and they radiate on 16, 19, 25, 31 and 49 metres. England in addition uses the 13 metre band for India. The German broadcasting station is carrying on vigorous propaganda for its former colonies and especially South Africa.

FRANCE.

French short-wave transmitters do not seem to be in good order at present, or at least they are a bit exhausted. The reception, therefore, is relatively weak, but all the same Paris (P. T.T.) can be had on the dial at 25.23 metres in the early hours of morning. Only recently I heard its news bulletin in English at 1-45 A.M. (Indian Standard Time). The station-director requests listeners to report the results of the reception and their opinion about the programmes. It is also learnt that these stations are undergoing a piece-meal overhaul and very soon we will be enjoying the romance of Gay-Paris Nights.

Pioneer in the spreading of Broadcasting in various parts of the world, the Dutch Empire has rendered a great service to the cause of wireless. The Phohi programmes are radiated in the early morning on 31 metre band and they contain much that is interesting to the average listener. Recently one morning I heard the announcer describing in sweet words the situation around his studio. There was the full moon just over his head and the cold morning breezes brushed him pleasantly. He was alas short of cigarettes and had to leave the studio. With a thousand apologies he rode off in his automobile.

I understand that Holland has complained in the Berlin Conference of the 'Union Internationale de radiodiffusion' as to the encroachments on its wave-length by other nations.

RUSSIA.

This country ranks as the third best on the European Continent in point of radio reception. With its powerful transmitter it begins broadcasting at 12 midnight (G.M.T.) or 7 a.m. Eastern Standard Time and continues doing so for over two hours and a half. The programme consists of an extensive latest news bulletin in English, communist propaganda, Women's questions, and opera music. The Radio Centre, Moscow, operates on a wavelength of 31.25 meters. The Indian standard time being only 1½ hours ahead of Moscow time, this broadcast can be heard from 5-30 a.m. I.S.T.

AMERICA.

Until but recently Trans-Atlantic Radio reception was a rarity. It was not sufficiently audible and served no purpose at all. The National Broadcasting Corporation, therefore, has now decided to use directional aerials instead of the former omni-directional types and it may now be hoped that all the countries on the other side of the Atlantic would now receive U.S.A. with sufficient clarity and signal strength.

At present if we keep late hours at night we can hear Chicago, New York and Boundbrook on 13, 16 and 19 metre band. After midnight there is a gradual fading or even violent distortion. But efforts taken on the other wave bands may possibly be crowned with success. The American programmes, it is needless to mention, are highly interesting, but they are not always recevied satisfactorily.

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Education Of Muslim Girls

Community Must Give Up Its Supine Attitude And Tackle Problem With Earnestness

(BY MISS MEHERBANOO M. VISHRAM.)

In India Muslims constitute the second big majority. But their pitiable plight in every sphere of life does not escape notice of even a casual observer. Of all the causes that are responsible for this miserable state of the Indian Muslims, one is so important and prominent that I would like to say few words about it.

The Muslim community has for a long time displayed no interest in the education of their women, whose proper place, of course in their opinion, is the kitchen. This unreasonable attitude on the part of the Muslims has brought about results that are unpleasant and disastrous to the community as a whole. It is not too much to mention here that the Muslim have been and still are criminally negligent of the education of their females with the result that the Muslim community is very backward to-day in the field of education and has to depend upon the Government to look after their interests. The generous attitude of the Government towards the Muslims is dictated by a desire to safeguard the interest of those who are not in a position to do it themselves. This fact indeed amounts to charity and anything that smacks of charity should be detestable to a true Muslim. The Muslims may not take this attitude of the Government in that light, but it is tantamount to charity.

Woman's Tremendous Influence As Mother

It is admitted that a woman plays an important part in a man's life which she can mar or make. If she knows her responsibilities in life and how to shoulder them successfully and skilfully, she is capable of creating an atmosphere of happiness in her family. That knowledge of responsibilities that rest on her delicate shoulders and the part she has to play can only be acquired by education. Without education she would be like a ship that has lost its mast in a storm, and such a ship is likely to end its career on the rocks. The heaviest responsibility she has to shoulder is to bring up her children in a proper way so as to make them face the world and its difficulties with confidence and courage.

Few persons have a correct idea of the tremendous influence that a mother wields over her children. It is said of the mother and rightly too that she is equal to several masters. A mother's influence is better any day than that of a number of teachers, for she is in constant touch with her children and knows how to eradicate any bad habit to which her child may be addicted. This responsibility can be discharged by her satisfactorily only if she happens to be well educated. That a woman requires education to acquit herself creditably of duties entrusted to her care is a fact that needs no emphasis. Without education she will be at sea when called upon to play her part in this drama of life. An illiterate mother is a curse to her children whose existence in this world would not be an asset to their community but a big liability. Her children will not be able to justify their existence in life, and want of proper education would cloud their future. They come to this world and quit it without anybody being aware of their existence. This pitiable state is only due to the fact that they were unfortunate enough to born of a mother who did not know her responsibilities.

Antiquated Ideas Of Education

Who is responsible for this? Our forefathers' lack of interest in female education is the real cause of this calamity. Their idea of female education consisted of teaching them the Holy Quran by heart. The Holy Book, as everybody knows, is written in the Arabic language which is all Greek and Latin to them and the teachings of Islam as described in the Quran are sealed book to them. This peculiar kind of education that gives them no insight into the real beauties of Islam keeps them in the dark as to what their religion stands for and what it expects of them. This fact, along with the lack of practical education that is so necessary, has made it quite impossible for them to do full justice to their duties. It is needless to say that proper knowledge of Islam with practical knowledge of this world will always stand them in good stead when they will be called upon to play their part as mothers of future generations.

Attempts have been made in this direction by a few advocates of female education, but unfortunately these champions of women were branded as "Kafirs" by a section of Muslims, whose knowledge of Islam and its teachings must be next to nil, in view of the Holy Prophet's advice to his followers to seek knowledge. It is an irony of fate that these few individuals should hold full sway over millions of Muslims who cannot lift their little finger to nip their harmful activities in the bud. They have done enough harm to the Muslims by exploiting their sentiments. Time has now come for us to put an end to the activities of these people by means of a systematic propaganda that would expose the way in which these people feather their own nests. It will be, indeed, a day to be marked in letters of gold when the Muslims would realise that time has come for them to act at once and act together.

The Remedy

There is no cause yet for despair. Every disease has its remedy and it is never too late to make amends for mistakes that were committed in the past. The Muslims in India must now give their serious attention to this problem. A scheme should be at once taken in hand to stress the importance of education among our females. By education I do not mean that sort of education which is at present imparted in colleges and schools. This education, as experience teaches us, is a mere waste of time and energy and quite useless to our females. By education I mean that education which would acquaint the Muslim women with their responsibilities in life and teach them how to discharge them successfully. Only practical education on these lines will train them to play their part.

No hard and fast rules in respect of such education can be laid at this stage. But schools where such education will be given must be opened immediately without further delay. While saying this, I am fully aware of difficulties that may confront such a venture. Orthodoxy will have its say in the matter. But these difficulties must be faced boldly and without standing on ceremony. Popular opinion backed up by influential persons in the community will get the better of the orthodox views in the long run. We have no use for old conventions that fail to carry conviction to a practical mind and the sooner they are done away with, the better it will be for the whole community. The Holy Prophet has often stressed the importance of knowledge for which He has asked his followers to go even to China.

As regards the financial side of this question, I am sure our Community is not bankrupt in philanthropists. There is many a Muslim who will consider it an honour to spend a small part of his wealth for the welfare of his community. With everything in favour of such a scheme there should be no further delay in giving it a material form.

Need Of The Hour

In conclusion I have to say that the above few words are written with a view to invite immediate attention of my Muslim brothers and sisters to the urgent need of the hour and I hope that my words will fall on responsive ears. If an honest and sincere attempt is made to provide the community with the long felt want, I venture to say without fear of contradiction that such an attempt would prove a turning point in the history of the Indian Muslims. Every Muslim, whether a male or female, must realise his or her responsibility and contribute his or her share to the reformation of the Muslim community which has been hitherto groping in the darkness of ignorance. It is needless to say that such an attempt will have its reward one day. It is my sincere prayer to Allah that efforts of Muslim brothers and sisters, if they care to make, may be crowned with success which they richly deserve. "Ameen."

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Safety In Air--Myth Or Fact?

RECURRING REPORTS OF SERIOUS AERIAL ACCIDENTS MAY RAISE QUESTION WHETHER AIR TRANSPORT IS NOT AS RISKY AS EVER

(BY ANIL CHANDRA MITTER.)

A number of serious accidents have occurred recently in Europe, and the public may begin to wonder if all talks about safety in the air are pure and simple myths and whether air transport is still as risky as ever. But it can be shown statistically that the number of miles flown per accident is high in air transport and is continually growing, even though the public may distrust air transport when so many accidents occur. True, error of judgment on the part of the pilot, bad weather or structural failure are always found to be the cause of an accident in the last resort, but it is obvious that each heading really includes a number of different possibilities. The cause can be summarised as follows.....

Personnel

This includes all accidents which are found to happen to persons according to the operation of the aircraft either on the ground or in the air.

(1). ERRORS OF THE PILOT.—The Pilot is the sole responsibility of the aircraft. He is the actual manipulator of the controls.

(2). ERROR OF JUDGMENT.—This includes all accidents resulting from decisions made by Pilots.

(3). POOR TECHNIQUE.—This includes all accidents resulting from lack of skill, co-ordination of the senses in handling aircraft controls, lack of experiences in flying, lack of experience in flying under particular conditions or in the particular type of aircraft.

(4). DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.—This includes all accidents resulting from the violation or disobedience of general orders or regulations or provisions of law governing the operation of aircraft such as low acrobatics, or any other type or manner of operation specifically forbidden by orders or regulations issued by the competent authorities.

(5). CARELESSNESS OR NEGLIGENCE.—This includes all accidents resulting from the absence of care on the part of the Pilot according to circumstances or the failure to use that degree of care which the circumstances justly demand either on the ground or in the air, such as careless manipulation of the controls of an aircraft, failure to ascertain the amount of petrol on board before taking off, failure to ascertain the conditions of the instruments, etc.

(6). ERRORS OF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL.—This includes all accidents the responsibility for which depends upon individuals other than the Pilots who exercise control over the operation of the aircraft such as Navigators, Ground Engineers, Inspectors, etc.

Material

This includes all accidents resulting from failures of the aeroplane, power-plant, accessories, faulty design, maintenance and inspection.

(1) POWER PLANT FAILURE.—This includes all accidents resulting from failure of the propelling system and all anxiliaries essential to its proper function.

I. Fuel System.
II. Cooling System.
III. Ignition system.
IV. Lubrication system.
V. Engine structure
VI. Propellers.
VII. Engine Control, System.
VIII. Miscellaneous.

(2). STRUCTURAL FAILURE.—This includes all accidents resulting from failures of the aeroplane exclusive of the propelling system and instruments.

1. Flight control system.
2. Stabilizing surfaces.
3. Wings, Struts and bracings.
4. Undercarriages.
5. Wheels, tyres and brakes.
6. Pontoons or Boat,
7. Fuselage, engine mounts and fittings.
8. Tail skid or wheel assembly.
9. Miscellaneous.
10. Instruments.

Miscellaneous

(1). WEATHER.—This includes all accidents resulting from condition of the weather which could not reasonably have been foreseen and avoided. The bad weather is, generally, fog, gale, hail, snow, rain, lighting, etc.

(2). DARKNESS.—This includes all accidents resulting from conditions due to nightfall which could also not reasonably have been foreseen and avoided.

(3). AIRPORT.—This includes all accidents resulting from airports or landing conditions of places which could not reasonably have been detected or avoided.

(4). OTHER.—This includes all accidents resulting from causes not otherwise accounted for in the foregoing.

Out of these descriptions of accidents, the most important causes are two.—

(1) Pilot's Error.

(2). Defect in design or manufacture.

But remedies to these causes are manifold too, as the following will illustrate.

Collision

This can be avoided by strict rules and regulations which Pilots must observe when in the air. The aerodrome should be well marked in night and in day.

Engine Failure

This is Pilot's fault if he misuses some of his engine controls or due to the mechanical defect in the engine and so a forced landing must follow and that depends on pilot's experience.

Nowadays stoppage of engines in the air is a rarity. as there is better maintenance and overhaul of engines and multi-engines are generally used everywhere.

Aeroplane Stalls Or Spins

Pilot should have experience of these, especially soon after take-off. This should not happen if the machine is exceptionally heavily loaded, as for a projected long flight.

Landing

It takes a good deal of time to learn, especially landing in an strange aerodrome and having to land either down or across wind. Accident may happen on the rough ground or near the obstacles without chalk or assistant staff and airecrew accidents.

Fire

This can be avoided by using the air frame dampers in the inlet pipes of many engines. Fire in the air is rare and fire on crash is also rare to-day, if the structure has been rairly complete. The normal danger of fire comes from inflamable fuel and oil and the means of the ignition from the hot part of the engines and the backfire in the carburetor so it is better to place intake pipe flame traps which are like Miner's Davies Safety Lamp. There is no leaky pipe line now of the petrol. A fire proof bulkhead between the engine and the rest of the aeroplanes is generally used. Safety switches for automatically cutting out the electric circuits in aeroplane engines in the event of violent impact, so minimizing the danger of fire, are used in civil aircraft. Temperature of the exhaust pipe should be kept as low as possible so that it must be exposed to the airstream.

Lastly the accidents in the air may be due to faulty design or aerodynamic reasons, but these accidents are decreasing steadily in number.

Responsibility

"Accident Department of the British Government investigate into the accidents whenever they occur, irrespective of the nationality of the crew or of the country to which the aircraft belongs. In Great Britain the Police take charge of the wreckage until the Inspector of accident arrives, who makes his inspection and with the aid of his staff collects the information he requires. The wreckage is under his control and cannot be moved or disposed of until released by him. He issues a report and refers to a higher authority. He also appears at the coroner for Air Ministry.

Statistics

There were 54 flying accidents in Great Britain during the year 1935. There was one disaster of Imperial Airways, Ltd., London, while flying over the Mediterranean and 6 minor accidents to the company's aircraft employed on the Empire services.

Of these total of 61 accidents, 22 had fatal consequences, but 39 accidents had no serious consequences in personal injury. The total number of accidents recorded in 1935 was lower than in the previous year.

It is obvious, therefore, that a careful analysis of all accidents together with an accumulation of statistics pertaining to the weather conditions prevailing at the time of each accident and any such information as is of value in ascertaining the cause of these accidents, must necessarily [illegible] to an era of flying, practically [illegible] mune from disaster.

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REVOLT OF THE HENS

A SHORT STORY —FOR MEN ONLY

By AZAMI AJMERI

A certain gentleman who had a passion for eggs decided, one may assume, for the sake of economy, to have some hens of his own, so that he could eat as many eggs as he liked without having the necessity of paying for them!

And so this prospect of getting something for nothing was, perhaps, the main reason for his purchasing a number of hens and a cock and letting them loose in the compound at the back of his house!

All went well for a few days. The trouble started when the said gentleman, presumably a firm believer in numerical strength, added one more cock to his small poultry farm. And now, having already allotted more space to the gentleman than was absolutely necessary, we will, with your permission, leave him entirely alone!

There was, of course, the usual war for supremacy between the two cocks. But that was nothing. The senior cock, who was decidedly older, larger, and stronger, settled the question within a very short time, by putting the new arrival to flight after serving him with some mighty kicks and then racing him thrice round the compound in order to terrorize and leave an ever-lasting impression. After that the poor junior was always found wandering at the farthest corners of the compound.

But the real trouble started from a very unexpected quarter. It so happened that beaten and vanquished as the junior cock was, he was, nevertheless, gaining popularity with some of the hens. In fact, he was gaining popularity with all the hens at one time or other. He could be seen, off and on, in deep conversation with two or three of them, whispering words of endearment and sometimes even carrying on open flirtation. At all such times, if the senior cock happened to catch sight of him thus romantically engaged, he would rush at him with a whoop, give him a tremendous kick and send him spinning to the opposite corner! The blow thus violently delivered was sometimes shared by the hens too, to the senior's great satisfaction, who saw in this the happy prospect of killing two birds with a single stone!

At first the hens did not pay much attention to these repeated interruptions. But as these attacks grew more frequent, a deep resentment began to gain ground steadily in their hearts. And with resentment came new realizations, new discoveries. He was a dominating brute. He was a bully. His tyrannical attitude was simply intolerable. What did he mean by depriving them of their right to do whatever they pleased? What did he mean by preventing them from having the pleasure of a little "innocent flirtation," with another cock? What did he mean by hitting the poor boy mercilessly who was their favourite of the moment? Surely they were as much entitled to their pleasurable diversions as the brute himself! This could not be endured, this would not be endured He was cruel, very, very cruel!

At last the matters came to a head when a somewhat older and a vampish sort of hen was disturbed in the usual manner, while she was trying every male-bating trick at her command only to see its effect on the young and inexperienced cock. She was greatly annoyed, to say the least. She was not so much concerned with the kick the young cock had received. He must be prepared to face all dangers and undergo all sorts of hardships if he aspired to receive the favours of a "glamour queen" like herself. But that her own vanity had remained unsatisfied, filled her with righteous indignation. The time had come to call a halt. This interference, these disconcerting raids must cease!

An urgent meeting of the hens was held and it was decided to have a heart to heart talk with the cock. He should be clearly given to understand that he was getting unjust and cruel. While he himself practised polygamy, he denied them their right to practise polyandry. They did not want to be particularly hard on him—they only wanted a square deal. Their just demands were based on equality. He may continue his polygamous activities, but he should give them too the right to enjoy the same. He must.

This settled, the question arose as to who should be the "spokeshen." It was their first rebellion against the established rule and there was every possibility of violence on the part of the cock. He was such a beast. After some discussion a hen was chosen for this purpose who was the prettiest and the youngest of them all and the cock, of late, had shown marked partiality towards her. She protested at first, but had to acquesce in the end.

In solemn procession they approached the cock. The "spokeshen" timidly stepped forward.

"I . . . we," she said nervously, trembling a little, "W-we wish to have a word with you dear!"

"What is that you want, my darling," said the cock at once strutting and repeatedly embracing her from all possible angles. "Speak up, my pet."

"Oh!" said the hen, suddenly growing weak under this pleasant caressing petting, "Oh," she repeated with a sigh of contentment, "Nothing!"

The hens immediately retired for further consultation. They had feared this eventuality. They knew that the barbarian was a consummate lover and his magnificent love-making was absolutely irresistible. They had themselves felt a thrill when he doted on the young hen. And she, poor child, was so young, so inexperienced, so unsophisticated and could be hardly expected to keep her feet when he was being so sweet to her, so awfully sweet to her!

This time an oldest hen was chosen for the purpose, well past the middle age, so that no male proximity, no amount of caressing and petting could make her loose her head. The procession once more approached the cock. The cock eyed them curiously. What they were up to, these silly females?

"What is biting you, girls," he said naturedly, and then, as the old hen stepped forward, "Halloo, old sweetheart," he said, "you are my first flame. Now a little old and thin, perhaps, but still the delight of my soul!"

"Time enough for that, you liar," said the hen, obviously pleased, "time enough for that old stuff. But right now you are requested to listen to our grievances."

"Indeed," said the cock, "and what are those grievances, my ancient?"

"The grievances are many and varied, but the more recent concern the young cock."

"What about him?" said the cock at once becoming menacing, "what about the young rascal?"

"Why do you beat the poor fellow so brutally whenever you find him peacefully engaged in an innocent tete-a-tete' with any of us?"

"Because he annoys you," replied the cock coolly, "certainly you do not think me such a minion as to stand by indifferently while you are being thus molested. I have thrashed the young bounder before and I would certainly repeat the performance if I caught him getting fresh with any of you again."

"You seem to have taken several things for granted," said the hen. "For instance, that we are annoyed by the young cock's very harmless attentions."

"I am ashamed of you, old girl," said the cock, affecting to be greatly surprised, "Do you mean to confess to my face that you, at your age too, are flattered by the attentions of that indecent young scamp? I admire your cheek ,my dear, to come to me with that complaint, I should say disgraceful—to me who is and has been the protector of your soul and the defender of your honour!"

"Yes," said the hen rather desperately, keeping to the main issue, "and why not? You yourself practise polygamy. We are

(Continued on page 40)

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IS STERILISATION DANGEROUS?

A Nazi Defence Of Its Application By The State

(By Prof. Dr. B. OTTOW, Berlin, Director of the Women's Hospital, in the Province of Brandenburg, Prof. at the University and Member of the Supreme Court of Hereditary Fitness, Berlin).

The German law for the prevention of hereditary-diseased progeny has been practically enforced for more than two years. When this law came into force, it was the task of the German doctors to gather as much trustworthy and extensive experience as possible. This has been done in a very short space of time, and remarkably well! Not only the selection and the classification of the hereditary diseases subject to the law have been done well, but the expediency and safety of the operative sterilisation have withstood all criticism.

The measures covered by this law bring with them a rich blessing, not only as far as those pitiable persons are concerned who are suffering from hereditary diseases, but from the point of view of the future of the entire nation. The practical application of the law in question is just as human as it is safe. For all these reasons, which are open to the judgment of public opinion, many other countries were quick to adopt similar measures. In course of time, the law will be propagated abroad and have a convincing influence, and those nations and States which condemn and reject it in the future will suffer great harm, both from a political-economic standpoint and as far as the preservation of the population is concerned.

Wherever the law and its practical execution are at present rejected and contested, this is generally done on the grounds of an alleged high death-rate. What truth is there in the individual doubts expressed in foreign countries?

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

It is not possible to deal in one article with all the negative of even false judgments passed on the German sterilisation law and its results. Only single examples can be selected, and the arguments at once refuted. I have before me, for instance, a report published in the "Daily Herald" on August 4th, 1936. Here, among other things, it is said that in the course of the last two years the German doctors have killed "thousands of persons" through the application of the sterilisation law. They try to substantiate this absolutely false allegation by saying that a German specialist in womens' diseases and a university professor in Wuerzburg had, in the German medical press, estimated the rate of mortality after sterilisation operations at 5 per cent. The statement in this form, and particularly the general conclusions drawn from it are, however, incorrect.

The doctor in question did say that the rate of mortality might go up where serious cases of hereditary disease were operated, and where therefore physical resistance was entirely lacking, and that under such conditions the percentage mentioned might even be reached. He drew these conclusions in order to propose the absolutely safe method of sterilisation by rays for those cases which appeared particularly dangerous. That such a high rate of mortality is practically not within the range of possibility is proved by the fact that the German law not only wishes to avoid operating when danger threatens, but refuses to do it at all. This means that even under the most unfavourable circumstances, there cannot be a high rate of mortality. To generalise, however, on such a high death-rate and impute to it the number of all cases of sterilisation is entirely wrong and absolutely at variance with the facts, for the case mentioned was of a special order and one which was inapplicable in practice.

MISHAP INEVITABLE.

Finally, nobody need wonder that in rare cases, and in spite of the strictest medical precautionary measures, a mishap may occur at operations, however unimportant they may be. This is such a well-known fact that it needs no substantiation. No one will ever succeed in entirely eliminating this danger from the operating-table, for when doctors are dealing with sick or diseased persons, we can never be quite sure that death will not be victorious in the struggle. In the extremely rare cases where accidents have occurred after sterilisation operations, they were scarcely ever directly attributable to the sterilisation incision itself, but nearly always to the operative measures in general. In dealing with persons suffering from hereditary disease, we must not lose sight of the fact that they have very little physical power of resistance and that their constitution is greatly impaired. In such cases, the slightest bodily strain may prove fatal.

Long rows of figures—and the lawful application of sterilisation has produced such—prove incontestably that the number of fatal accidents attributable to sterilisation is very small indeed. Cases of death are of rarer occurrence with men than with women, for the incision is deeper in the case of the latter for reasons which require no explanation.

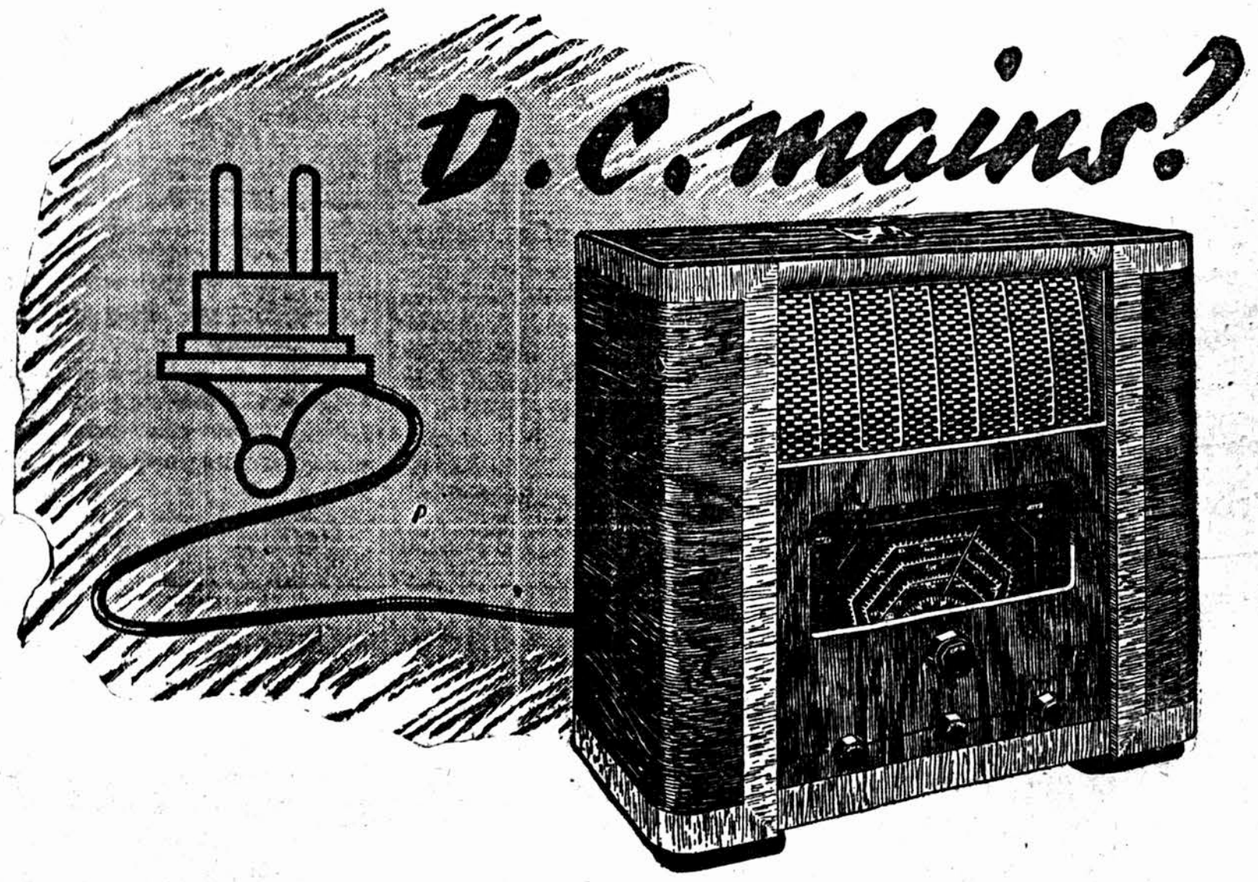
Voluminous statistics on the law for the prevention of hereditary diseased progeny which were available already in 1935 at the Congress of German Surgeons in Berlin and at the Congress of German Specialists in Womens' Diseases in Munich, show that in spite of every care and precaution in the operation, and just because it is a question of persons who are suffering from hereditary diseases, we must reckon with a low death-rate of about 0.15 per cent in the case of the men, whereas with women it can perhaps be double the number, say 0.30 per cent.

MY OWN EXPERIENCE.

By virtue of the law in question, more than 1,000 women under my care went through the sterilisation operation. Among this number, there were only too often women who had serious hereditary complaints, and whose power of physical resistance was therefore very low. And yet the rate of mortality, taken all in all, amounts to only 0.28 per cent. Through the sterilisation operation as such, not a single woman's life was in danger. The operation in general, as also the narcosis, even when only administered for a short period, were what hereditary-diseased women could not stand.

The number of deaths resulting from the application of the law does not, therefore, amount to 5 per cent. or "thousands" as reported in the English newspaper. It must be taken as a whole, and the total number of sterilisation operations divided up into two halves, i.e., male patients and female patients, and these half numbers must be worked out, taking as basis the percentage figures for both sexes. The resulting figures are extremely low. It is very regrettable that they are present at all, but it will never be

(Continued on page 47)



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CHILDREN AND THEIR WELFARE

How Sweden Works The Scheme

(By G. H. VON KOCH)

The public interest in child welfare in Sweden dates back to the time of King Gustavus Adolphus. This great king tried to protect abandoned children and orphans by means of a great scheme for the establishment of orphanages in all the provinces of the country. It was not possible to carry out the whole scheme, but a valuable result of his efforts still exists in the large institution known as "Allmanna Barnhurst" (public Orphanage) in Stockholm. The Swedish physicians have of old interested themselves in the protection of children, especially of infants. Private institutions have also worked to the same end.

In Sweden there are several homes for children, which after 100 or 150 years of existence in many respects still might serve as model institutions. In modern time a great many new institutions have been created, such as: Information Bureaux, Infant Asylums, *gouttes-de-lait*, homes for crippled children, day nurseries, settlements, summer camps for school children, etc. Besides an important information service has been developed by Governmental and private institutions.

Child Welfare Board

The legislative work for child welfare has developed more slowly upto the year 1902 nearly all social work for children was entrusted to the poor relief authorities. But in that year two categories of children were transferred from the poor relief to other authorities, that is the foster-children and the delinquent children.

The important laws of 1902 were in 1917 supplemented by a legislation for the protection of illegitimated children.

At the same time a modern legislation on adoption was introduced. The marriage laws were considerably revised and an act on legitimate children was passed. Since 1925 a law guardianship, introducing new and modern principles, is in force. Concerning young offenders, the laws of 1902 have been successively extended to apply also to more serious offenders.

The most important event in modern Swedish child welfare legislation is the coming in force of the new law on social child welfare from the beginning of 1926; the draft was passed by Parliament in 1924.

It is thus evident that the main part of legislative work for children has been done in the last few years and, therefore, quite modern. Its most outstanding feature is the centralisation idea: in every community of the country—we have about 2.500 communes—there is to be a child welfare Board.

Its work corresponds to that of the Juvenile court in many other countries, but is far more extensive. Also the organisation of the Board differs from that of the juvenile court. The community elects the members, who ought to be men and women interested and experienced in children matters, but always including a parson, a physician and a teacher. The Board has to deal with all matters concerning children with the one exception that [illegible] parents are to be supported by the poor relief committee. The work of the child welfare Board is controlled by State officials.

Some Typical Cases

I cannot possibly enter into details as to the different laws concerning children. I must limit myself to exemplify the work by relating a few practical cases.

There is f.i. a child under 16 who has none to protect it. Its parents are dead, sick or have abandoned the child. The Board has now to substitute the parents and pay for the child's support until its 16th year. If the child is in need of medical care, f.i. if it is crippled blind or defective, the Board has to provide its medical treatment in hospitals or elsewhere If the child is healthy it is placed in a suitable family, or, in special cases sent to an orphanage. 2,000 destitute children of Stockholm are thus placed in country homes or in small colonies in the neighbourhood of the city. Great care is to be taken that the child is well nourished, gets adequate school training and finally a good start in a suitable profession.

If the parents are alive but unwilling to pay for the child, there are means to compel the father as well as the mother to support the child. If the parents, in spite of warnings, persist in refusing they can be forced to enter a special workhouse. where they are educated to understand their duties The mere threat of this procedure is often sufficient to make them yield.

Another case: A child living with its parents is in danger or distress on account of their illness, vicious life, neglect or incapacity of rearing the child. With consent of the parents such a child can be taken care of by the Board; and if there is a real danger for the child, physically as well as morally, it can be removed from its home without consent of the parents. In Stockholm there were about 150 such cases last year. Of course a great responsibility rests upon the Board in this case. A very careful examination of the home must precede such a step, the parents must be called on better to fulfil their duties and s.f. to seperate a child from its home is considered a very strong measure, only to be undertaken when all other attempts to correct the child of the parents have proved vain.

A depraved child thus removed from its home shall be placed either in a private family or sent to a special "protective home", where it is being given a good education and trained for a special vocation. In Stockholm we have such a home for boys which is organised as an industrial school and has had excellent results.

Children Born Out Of Wedlock

If a child is born out of wedlock we find it very important that the Board as soon as possible gets information so that the child may be taken care of in a proper way. Before the passing of the present law. it happened, I am sorry to say, very often that the father abandoned the mother and the latter could not get means to foster the child herself, but was forced to end it to a cheap and bad fosterhome. In that case the child was in great danger and the deathrate was also in former days 4 times as big amongst these children under one year as amongst the legitimate ones of the same age. In order to help the unmarried mother at the time of the confinement and during 9 months thereafter we have in different parts of the country organised special homes free of cost. In Stockholm there are several homes of this kind both private and municipal and they have proved of great use to the mothers. We have also, everywhere, in all cities as well as in the rural parts of the country. midwives, who help mothers in every position for a very small fee.

With regard to unmarried mothers and their children a very great change has taken place since the passing of the law of 1917. Not only have these children got a judicial position that they earlier lacked; the methods of finding the father are now stated in detail, his maintenance duty towards the child is stipulated and the mother is responsible for the care of her child. Besides, a special adviser and protector of mother and child (barnavardsman) is to be appointed in the care of every illegitimate child. he or she functions until the child becomes legitimated. dies or has reached the age of 18.

What happens when a mother has boarded out her child with a family? Is there no one who watches over the fosterparents? well, even in this case the Board is obliged to control that the fosterchild has got a really good home, otherwise the child must be removed.

Protection Of Children

At last I will point out that giving the children a good start in life by way of physical care and education cannot satisfy us. We also find it necessary to protect the child as far as possible we control the social dangers and influences for evil, for instance we control the minors' industrial work by way of medical officers and inspectors in order to protect them from illness and disability; we forbid selling intoxicating liquors to minors under a certain age and give children under 15 years access only to censured cinema performances. Needless to say, this intervention of the state in favour of the youth must be accompanied by positive measures, to a large extent executed by private institutions, of which you have heard something from the former speaker. I want only to mention that the Board of Stockholm recently has organised a special bureau for boys who are unemployed and in want of help in different ways.

I have now given you some glimpses of our protective work for children. The idea is that every child who really needs help shall get it by means of the community and the state or private institutions, if there is a father or mother who is able, but unwilling to pay the maintenance, they shall be compelled to do it. Not only the community is bound to give the child the means for subsistence until 16, in some instances until 18 years of age; it shall also give the child the opportunity to attend a good school and, if possible, to be trained for a suitable profession. The aim is that all children taken over by the child welfare Board should get an education that gives them a chance and good start in life.

Of course we cannot pretend that our children laws are ideal and we admit that their application in many places as yet is lacking. But I dare say as much that it is a dominating opinion among Swedes that all children of the country. legitimate or illegitimate, healthy or sick. poor or well off, depraved or neglected ought to be cared and provided for in order to become useful members of society.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

SOCIAL JUSTICE

HERBERT SPENCER'S THEORY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE. By Dr. E. Asirvatham. Department of Political Science, Lucknow University, 1936.

The subject of the book is the thesis presented by the author to the Edinburgh University for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is a very critical dissertation on Herbert Spencer's Theory of Social Justice. The author has done his work thoroughly in expounding Spencer's Theory of Social Justice, its meaning, foundations and applications in the first part and in critically examining it in its various aspects and applications from various points of view in part two. Then he has given a summary of his conclusions. He has also added a useful bibliography at the end.

From the very beginning of philosophical discussions and inquiries there has been a search for social justice or Dharma, and we find writers like Plato and Manu expounding their ideas about it in arriving at right social relationships. Plato's and Manu's ideas are functional based on merit and work. The same search for ideal social justice and relationship was carried on by later writers of repute. They wanted to create an ideal society, a perfect man, and an ideal law of justice or behaviour. Spencer's attempt is one of the same kind. He was dominated by the spirit of individualism, influenced by utilitarianism and affected by evolutionism. He is one of the great philosophic writers of the nineteenth century. In the composition of his theories and principles he was influenced by a number of currents which have been shown to be inconsistent or contradictory by competent writers. No writer is able to cover all the facts of human existence in his theory. Hence no theory is capable of explaining the whole human existence and development its social relations and complexities. The viewpoints or approaches of writers are also different and do not satisfy all mentalities and moralities.

Dr. Asirvatham has clearly stated the nature of Spencer's theory of social justice as embodied in his law of equal freedom, which is, that every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided that he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man. This is according to Spencer the law of right social relationships. His chief rules of social justice are (1) injure no one in person, estate or reputation and (2) observe contracts.

Dr. Asirvatham in his second section of criticism shows the ethical and biological and historical elements in Spencer's theory and how his foundations and applications are found to be insufficient and contradictory. This is not the place to go into all his discussions but he has shown a number of deficiencies in Spencer's theory and approach from the ethical, historical and practical points of view.

We congratulate the author for his deep scholarship in dealing with a difficult philosopher who was inspired by a number of currents of thought and methods.

S. V. P.

GUIDE TO INSURANCE

GUIDE TO MARINE, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE. By J. C. Maitra. Published by Industry Publishers Ltd., 22, R. K. KAR Road, Calcutta. Foreign Price 3s. 6d. Indian Price Rs. 2-8.

This is a very interesting publication giving full information with regard to Marine, Fire and Accident Insurance. Probably this is the first publication of its kind in India, and it should be of very great use not only to students who want to take up insurance career but also to insurance officials. The principle and practice of the three classes of insurance are very succinctly given and the various terms used in insurance policies and the perils covered by insurance companies are well explained. This is a timely publication and it should find great use in India where all classes of insurance are being developed year by year. It is a welcome sign that Mr. Mitra should have taken time by the forelock and brought this fine publication. We have great pleasure in commending this volume to all students of insurance and to all insurance companies in this country.

"I FOUND NO PEACE"

Webb Miller Recalls Scene Of C. D. Movement And Dharasana Salt Raid:

I FOUND NO PEACE, the journal of a foreign correspondent, by Webb Miller, published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd.

'Gandhi movement calling' was the slogan of many a foreign journalist, who visited this country during the C. D. Movement, 'to cover Gandhi.' The late Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Negley Farson, Slocombe, Brailsford, Carl J. Ketchum and Webb Miller, not to mention others, formed a galaxy in themselves, and all of them by their brilliant despatches, put India on the map of the world. Lately, some of these journalists have burst into autobiographical mood and have given us interesting pen-pictures of men and events. Slocombe's "Tumult and Shouting" contains purple patches of the Gandhian era.

The present work of Mr. Webb Miller under review is more or less a companion volume, giving a glimpse of the halcyon days of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Slocombe scored a capital scoop by securing an exclusive interview with Gandhiji inside Yeravda Prison. But Webb Miller came a bit later in the field, and he was the only foreign journalist to witness personally the mass Salt Satyagraha at Dharasana.

I met Mr. Webb Miller on the burning sands of Dharasana, where I was introduced to him by Mrs. Naidu who was the Dictator-in-charge of the Salt Raid operations. In fact, we three of us were chatting together, when a European officer came forward and said, "Sarojini Naidu! You are under arrest." Mr. Miller was the only journalist to broadcast to the world the horrors of the Indian police methods at Dharasana, which created a storm in American circles. I took Mr. Miller to the improvised "field hospital" at Untadi, where Mr. Narahari Parikh and his followers lay unconscious after receiving their quota of lathi blows. The late Mr. V. J. Patel was sitting by the side of the wounded men and spoke to Mr. Miller strongly against official methods of dealing with Satyagrahis, which was duly cabled.

About censorship that was at work during the C. D. Movement Mr. Miller gives the following episode in his book:

"About Dharasana happenings, I sent five messages from Bulsar and three of them and about a half of the fourth reached my London Office. Then the Cable Office telephoned my office and stated that the Government of India desired that the messages be cancelled, and that they had been transmitted by error. My London Office refused to cancel them."

Mr. Miller records that every time his messages were withheld by the Bombay telegraph authorities, he got a letter from an anonymous sympathiser that his messages were withheld, and every time he had a tough fight with the Censor to get them transmitted even in an amended form. He subsequently managed to send the full story by air mail.

Though the Indian scene recorded in this book has a special appeal to us, the whole book is a world history of freedom movements. In scooping the world, Mr. Webb Miller invariably managed to be on the top. To quote his own words,

"During twenty-four years I have had a grand-stand seat at the most momentous show in history. From there I have witnessed the decline and fall of empires, the birth of new nations, the rise of new philosophies of government and the disappearance of old ones. I have seen the map of the world re-drawn and come to know men and women of fifty-one nationalities and of a dozen creeds and religions. I have made friends with presidents, premiers, dictators, generals, soldiers, common workers, murderers, thieves, pimps, panderers, and prostitutes."

As the correspondent of the United Press of America for two decades, Mr. Miller was in the storm centre, where history was in the making. He covered the Great War, the Armistice, French occupation of the Rhine-land, Irish Troubles, Indian Civil Disobedience Movement, Second Round Table Conference, Palestine Troubles, Egyptian Discontent, Abyssinian War and the recent Spanish troubles. Everyone of these events has made or marred the history and Mr. Miller's last sentence in the book "Poor Spain, Poor Europe—yes, poor human race!" sounds rather pathetic. This is perhaps the reason why he has chosen the title "I found no peace" for his book. The book is stirrng from page to page and the reader will not find peace unless he finishes it from cover to cover. Mr. Roy W. Howard has specially written for this book the chapter of "Premature Armistice" wherein he gives the inside story how the United States celebrated the Armistice ending the world war four days before the actual signature of the Armistice terms.

K. A. C.

A KANARITE INSTITUTION

The first annual report* issued by the North Kanara Gaud Saraswat Brahman Sangh of Bombay records an all-round and satisfactory progress made during the year.

Established to bring together in a closer social contact and to form into an useful unit of service all the members of the community, much has so far been achieved, thanks to the response forthcoming from both men and women, especially those placed in a more fortunate position too of being able to put in voluntary and generous effort and extend co-operation and help in various ways. This explains, as the report says, the favourable position of the finances of the organisation.

The activities of the women's section are certainly admirable in so far as they are planned with the objective of contributing not merely to the social graces and feminine accomplishments of the lady membership but also to, what is much more essential in the present situation of economic depression urging on, in many cases, impoverishment the more utilitarian economic independence and the levelling up of the general standard of living.

Conditions of unemployment hit as a rule the middling and lower middling classes as they do not hit the others and the situation created by them could be at least appreciably relieved if training in sewing and other handicraft were given on a larger scale to the women of these classes.

Much of the success of the work of this organisation owes to the energetic services of the Secretaries Messrs P. S. and D. N. Nadkarni, Mrs. Indirabai and Umabai Nadkarni, Mrs. Shetgiri, Indirabai Telang and other workers.

*Annual Report, 1936, of the N. C. Gaud Saraswat Sangh, Save House, Bombay, 4.

S. V.

SOME MARATHI BOOKS

VIMYACHA SANDESH (Marathi) by Manibhai Desai, Bombay, price As. 6.

In this small booklet, Manibhai Desai deals with various aspects of insurance and benefits. The author has grasped the subject well and his book contains valuable information on the subject of insurance which would be found useful by insurance agents, those desiring to take insurance policies and even by insurance companies themselves. The book is written in very simple language.

KASHI-RAMESHWAR YATRA (Marathi) by G. C. Bhate, Mahad (Dist. Kolaba) price Rs. 1-8.

Kashi (Benares) and Rameshwar are the greatest and most sacred places of pilgrimage for Hindus. In this book Principal Bhate gives a description of his travels to these places of pilgrimage together with the routes and various places of interest during the journey to these places. The book also contains numerous illustrations of important places and temples, rendering the publication more useful. Those interested in pleasure or pilgrimage trips would find Mr. Bhate's book very interesting and helpful.

MALA (Marathi) by V. H. Apte, 26 Jail Road, Indore City, price Re. 1.

This book contains poetical pieces composed by Mr. V. H. Apte who is a well-known writer in Marathi. The author was recently honoured by the Marathi Sahitya Sabha of Indore for his excellent publication of poems. Many of the poems in this book are quite pleasing, effective and sufficiently appealing. They cover a wide range of subjects.

HINDI MULANCHEN BUDDHIMAPAN (Marathi) by V. V. Kamat, published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, price Re. 1.

This useful book is written by one who possesses the requisite qualifications to handle the subject. It contains intelligence tests for Indian children. The book is quite new in Marathi. The method of testing the intelligence of children of different ages employed by Mr. Kamat in this book is sufficiently interesting, simple and useful. The book would be found valuable both by teachers and guardians in coaching children.

VARSHA BHAVISHYA (Marathi) by Pandit Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan, 140 Shukrawar Peth, Poona City, price Rs. 1-8.

This annual publication of Pandit Raghunath Shastri contains yearly reading for the year 1937-38. The information given in this book is quite easy to follow even by those who possess no previous knowledge of astrology. Other useful information required by those who believe in the science of astrology is given in this book in addition to the Marathi calendar for the year 1937-38.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Syt. Murlidhar Achrekar—Appointed Deputy Director, School Of Art—Younger Artists Make Their Mark—Broad Outlook And Distinguished Work—Progressive Traditions Of The School—Can Survive Interested Misrepresentations—Time, Attention, Money, Energy—For Cultural "Missions" And Rhetoric—Not For Prevention of Disaster At Home— Elephanta Caves, Immortal, Irreplaceable, Sculptures, World's Unique Art Treasures—Disintegrate And Collapse—But India Remains Silent—No Whisper Of Protest—No Sign Of Practical Assistance—Sir Abdul Qadir Exercises Art and Charity—Not For The Home.

Sjt. Murlidhar Achrekar has been appointed as a Deputy Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art for the probationary period of two years. The Government of Bombay could not have done better. It is entitled to congratulations for the wise choice as much as the artist for his appointment for two reasons, mainly: First, the Government by appointing Sjt. Murlidhar Achrekar as the Deputy Director of the School has recognised the necessity and the axiomatic value, implied in his appointment, of Indianising the School. Secondly, the Government has in making its choice from among the younger generation of distinguished artists of the School and the Presidency secured for itself respect and appreciable prestige.

Historic Paintings

Sjt. Murlidhar Achrekar, as a student, marked his carecr with medals, diplomas and prizes obtained from the School and the Art Societies in India. Five years ago, he began in England the painting of events of contemporary history with the picture of the opening of the Indian Round Table Conference. It was on view in the House of Lords for the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the British Delegation. It is now on the walls of the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi. Both this picture and the paintings he exhibited at India House established the young artist's immediate recognition by the leading English art critics.

Determined To Grow

For, Sjt. Achrekar was determined to grow in artistic stature. He was not satisfied. And, utilised his time and energy in Europe in learning and mastering the outlook and technique, which animated the 'Old Masters' and provoked 'modern' art.

When he returned to India, he was commissioned to paint the portrait of the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, in the Viceroy's House. Last year he again visited England. He painted the Jubilee Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Only recently Sjt. Achrekar was commissioned to paint the Investiture Durbar at Gwalior by H. H. The Maharaja. His exhibition of paintings in oils and watercolours at New Delhi was widely appreciated as indicative of the artist's remarkable versatile talents.

His Mental Approach

Both in the range of his aspirations and the character of his work Sjt. Achrekar, not yet thirty Divalis old, has, built up his own unmistakable, unroutinised, distinction. Valuable as these achievements have been to Sjt. Achrekar as an artist, he needs, as an administrator of an Indian Art School—particularly one situated like the Bombay School of Art—qualities of the

Syt. Murlidhar Achrekar, recently appointed Deputy Director of the Sir J. J. School of Ar,t is from the front-rank of the distinguished artists of the younger generation, whose work and achievements have won wide recognition at home and abroad. The Government of Bombay in recognising the work of younger artists in the Presidency, have recognised no more than the justice of their claims hitherto, more or less, disowned.

mind by no means common. Fortunately, Sjt. Achrekar has them. I remember the speech he made sometime ago at the social annual celebrated by the Ketwar's Art Institute. I have seldom listened to a similar speech, to similar determined clarity of opinion, freedom from banalities and intellectual convictions, from an Indian artist.

Reach The Heights

If Sjt. Achrekar can maintain the untarnished outlook and mental freedom and determination to work for the future of art in the Presidency as he manifested that evening, there is not the slightest reason to doubt that he will not only maintain the traditions of work and prestige established by Griffiths, Terry, Kipling and Solomon but will soon enable the School to reach the heights of artistic distinction similar to those found recorded in the art heritage and treasures peculiar t Western India.

Cheap Sneers, And, Crude Sarcasm

Let there be no mistake. Sjt. Achrekar's task is by no means easy or comfortable. He has to, as other pioneer workers had to, to confront and survive the cheap sneers of interfering busybodies, the condescension of benevolent snobs and, above all, the calculated calumnies, fury and wrath of vested interests that have done so much to obstruct the path of the advancement of Indian artists. I am writing this about Sjt. Achrekar particularly as one qualifying, if one has to use tha term for one eminently qualified already, to occupy the rank and responsibilities of the first Indian Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

His responsibilities will be, fortunately, shared for a period by Mr. C. Gerard, the present Director of the school. Fortunately Mr. Gerard's friendship and guidance are assured to him Under Mr. Gerard who has resolved to maintain the progressive traditions and policy of the school, Sjt. Achrekar may be assured of ample scope for fruitful work As the prospective first Indian Director, there will be as there should be, many who will look forward to his work in the school and watch his career as Deputy Director with friendly eagerness and keen interest.

The Elephanta Disaster

One of the stone sculptures of the lion decorating the steps from the courtyard of the Eastern Shrine at Elephanta has been crushed to dust by the falling of the huge overhanging rock projecting over the verandah. The rapid disintegration and collapse of the manumental artistic and archaeological treasures at Elephanta have followed the first ominous warning uttered when the world-renowned Trimurti was over a year ago reported to be damaged.

Since that time the Archaeological Department visited the caves, took expert evidence and suggestions from Bombay and promised report and action. The report as well as the expected prompt action by the Department have remained pious hopes. In the meantime the collapse of the irreplaceable sculptures, one of the world wonders of Indian art and civilisation proceeds apace.

No Body's Concern

The Elephanta disaster is no body's concern. The Indian literary, art, cultural institutions, the fervent exponents of the past glories of India all remain mute and immobile, entirely, callously unconcerned. We have time, energy, inclination, money and adjectives for cultural missions abroad, for spectacular rhapsodies about the importance of the spiritual art and cultural heritage of India but we have no time, less energy and attention to devote to the task of preserving the most glorious chapter and epoch of Indian civilisation and culture immortalised by art from wanton indifference and rapid disintegration.

Another Costly Burden

The Overseas League, as a preliminary, perhaps, to the new wing to its premises to be known as "Hall of India" and to be opened by the Duke of Gloucester this month, arranged a display of "Oriental" art. Prof. R. A. Dara's art collection of miniature appeared to be one of its noteworthy features. Prof. Dara's collection and activities have been already described at length in an article published in the "Chronicle" some time ago.

The display was also the occasion for a speech by Sir Abdul Qadir on Indian art. During the course of that speech, Sir Abdul Qadir suggested the formation of a Central Museum of Indian Art in London, "for a better understanding of India through the knowledge of her culture." There was, he said, already a rich treasure of Indian art in this country (England) but it was scattered in different museums.

First Things First

This is not the first time the suggestion has been made. Our 'friends' of Indian art in London have frequently offered the suggestion. There is little that appears to be inherently illegitimate in that suggestion. But it has not been made clear to us on this side of the Suez as to what would be the party responsible for financing the grandiose project. It has been a long standing mystery. If India has to foot the bill, is it not right and just that she should exercise art as well as charity nearer home? The Museums in India are few and far between. And, it is time that whatever Indian money could be spared should be assigned to their advancement and to the cultural advancement first of the people of India.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Dreamer Awakened

By E. M.

Taken up as he was with all the dash and the daring of the spirit of adventure, Michael Stevens did not hesitate to leave the house at the dead of night. The sky was thickly overcast, above not a star held the torch, below not a soul stirred outdoors, only the rain coming down in uproarious torrents fell heavy on the pavements, chattered on the shutters and danced along the roads in the dimness of the lamp-lights. Thunder and lightning and a young man undaunted by the fury of the elements. He walked along a steady pace, perhaps his mind concentrated on the one great object of his achievement. The trees swung from side to side and the wind tore through hissing and howling. It appeared as if some drunken giants were at the climax of their orgies. For a moment at least fantastic and far-fetched visions or horror rose before him. He had heard of the uncouth element and the Macabre. At midnight it was supposed the evil spirits held the dance of the dead. Ghosts, ghouls and the demons held their night revelries just at twelve, and a night like this one was just suited to their nature. Heavy showers, impenetrable darkness, the sighing trees, the whizzing winds, thunder and lightning all made an appropriate setting. "Surely the devils are out", he thought, "and I am the only man to witness their devilries. They misguide a man from his path, and lead him to deep precipices. Oh! the terror of it all". At the thought of a giddy abyss, Stevens shuddered and the cold night wind sent a chill through him. He shivered and paused. To run away from the fearful was extreme weakness. He had a heart to dare. Should he fight the battle he would add to the glory of the triumph. "They don't kill". he muttered consolingly. "So I will and I must". Faster and faster he moved, the rain poured heavier, the wind went raving, but nothing held him back. Two miles and a half of quick walking, just half an hour exposed to the danger and fear of a tempestuous night, and everything will be over. I'll climb the garden wall softly, furtively like a cat, walk on tiptoe to the further end of the garden, dodge the watch and the dog, and deal easily with any snags that may come up there. I'll get to the window and knock twice, yes, it was twice I was told to knock and then....."

At the near close of his reverie he stopped with a start. Out of the darkness, a ghastly form moved out and stood before him. Two huge heavy hands came down on his shoulders. Stevens missed a bit of his heart, his tongue clogged, his blood ran colder, and he almost lapsed into a mental paralysis. The devil, spirit of evil, or the devilish night prowler whose thirst for murder was as sharp as the edge of the knife with which he murdered! "Who.....who .....are you?" he stammered. Lumps choked his throat and he tried to gulp them down. Neither could he move, the fright was stiffening him to a stone. Yet another attempt and this time a few more words: "who.....who are you..... why do you assault me?" But the form said not a word, only hands moved along his shoulders closer and closer still within a hold of his neck. They clasped the neck, it was a powerful grip and death inevitable. Hope or despair prompting action in the throes of a mighty ordeal, Steven had only two alternatives. Struggle to wrest free from the monster or plead with an appeal to any trace of humanity in the friend. The former appearing totally indefective he had to resort to the latter.

"Friend or enemy", he spoke, "what harm have I done you that you should torture me so. I am young. I want to live, why don't you have mercy on me? I don't remember having hurt in any way anybody who should lay his hands on my life. Give me a chance. Speak. Say what has grieved you, and let me beg of you to spare my life. Oh, help, help good God. I am dying. He won't hear He is killing me". He struggled in a last desperate attempt before he yielded, and with a bang the rocking chair swung over in a somersault landing Stevens under it, shivering with terror, every nerve responding to the lingering thrills of a fierce dream. He opened his eyes, and saw everything strange around, and slowly returning to consciousness, brushed the haze off his eyes, realised the ugliness of a wicked dream, and raising the chair and himself up from the ground, sat to link the dream with any previous reality, in thought or act, he might conceive of.

He had read many books that explained the forecasts of dreams. He would go to those later. Some others had told him that the origin of dreams could be traced back to one's conscious moments. It was just this he was now trying to tackle, and the first satisfactory suggestion was as clear and vivid as any close actuality.

"That cheiromantist", he thought to himself, "the wonderful man who could read the closed pages of my future through the palm of my hand is the worker of this dream. He told me of an adventure I am to face shortly, of a beautiful girl I am going to court and the dangerous trials I am to meet with, before I woo and win her Love is not like the breeze that blows in freely. It is a shadow at times, and we chase it to our peril. Yet the lover's heart may sigh and bleed and cease, it is mightier still in the attempt. Should one outlive the ordeal he may live a thousand lives of greater happiness in one. It is the fright that adds charm to the gold of love. Love that knows no thrills bared of the glamour of its hardships, is closely a commonplace. It is the wonderful in the familiar that raises up our heart and mind to them".

With these thoughts Stevens fell into a reverie. Sillhouetted against the canvas of his imagination a bevy of beautiful girls flitted across his mind. He gave each a thought and a smile and retained the adventure to himself. Girls whom he knew and girls whom he had only seen, all those who had left a mark on his fancy, now came like fairies in a midsummer night's dream. He let his imagination loose, fighting odds for this one, clearing garden walls to kiss that one, eloping with a third, duelling for the sake of a fourth. The palmist had hit upon a profoundly psychological moment. His forecast had grown into a longing, a thirst, an ideal, Stevens was full of that ideal, it was all that spelt the gold of existence to him and haunted as he was with the vision of the real play he was to enact, its heroine and himself the hero and the chief actor, his mind had no room to nurse any interest besides.

But the fright of that dream was difficult to shake of. He knew from where it originated, but its terror, the choking, the struggle and its abrupt finish at a height of suffering was like a mysterious hieroglyphic he found difficult to decipher. He called to service his knowledge of dreams. Intuition and books, for each has got at times to tell more than the other, "what could it mean, the giant aiming at my life? Was it an ill-omen or a happy augury in disguise? Dreams, they say, that end badly are usually the forerunners of happy achievement. I feel that way too. Something inwardly tells me, the wriggling ugliness of my dream is a shut-up bud that will burst into fair bloom some day or the other. Besides the palmist has foreseen dangers for me. I am to ride on the tide of them in stormy weather and come to port in calm to enter a new life and a new bliss". Instantly fair visions of fairer girls swept through his mind. He stood for the adventurous spirit, they for the food of the hero. With the rhythm of romance, (he was drinking of its draught) the sway of gentle emotions, and the spell of a thousand bright thoughts he found himself a different personality. He was a dreamy knight errant, a soul shrouded with poetic feelings. To meet the moment he had to take full liberty with the versifying art. He was not one of its adepts, but still he wrote:

"They spring and leap and swing in airy flight
Cloudy and far-fetched visions of delight,
In single form they draw, a host of thoughts
One tree all silver, of forget-me-nots,
And lusty man than lifts to pluck them all
And heap the burden sweet in a dingy stall
The flowers fade and fragrance haunts awhile
"Tis tears that now will bathe the ruined pile."

"Tears! Ruin! Faded flowers! Away with this sad note of melancholy. The brooding spirit is a feeble frailty. I do not love tragedies. I want tragic settings to a play that ends happily." And he carried the earlier strain with a deal of consolation:

"Hark! 'tis the mournful wail of stifled choice
Deprive it not of a charming native voice
'Tis man's to wisely choose, till he was found
The greater good that oft will ill-confound".

At the close of a laboured rhyme, he relaxed for a while, smiled to think he was on the eve of a great incident in life, then relapsed again in the tide of great romantic effusions. He was adventurous, amorous, poetic—was he far from being musical too?

Snatching an instrument from the corner, he plucked the strings and flung up his full-throated voice. It was a dream lover's song. He sang of his love and of the heart the lover has to brave hazards for the sake of the beloved. Warm, ideal, expressive words were those of the song, the music soft and melodious. He sang it over and over again and each time images presented themselves to be dismissed unselected. The ideal girl, remained still a shrouded comer. He was in love, but the beloved was unknown. He longed to fight the battle in times of perfect peace. Lost in the maze of such delusions, with the strain of reveries and the impulse of song. he fell asleep.....

With the first rays of dawn peeping in through the window panes, he woke with a smile: It was a smile of hopeful expectation, one of those gold fringed smiles that give expression to a joy surging within. He woke with his eyes meeting the pale gold of morn, his imagination soaring giddy to the beauties of a girl he knew. He pictured her to his mind's eye. She was the ideal girl he would stake anything to win. Nothing would scare, no, he would never swerve off the lines. He longed for excitement, he loved adventure, he loved adventurous love. "Red is a sign of danger", he said to himself, "and that is my colour".

"Morn riding on a pale red crest
Sun setting in a red to rest
The flaming red of a funeral pile
The glowing red throu' which shadows
The rose red blush of a bashful bride
The fierce red of a man's pride.

At the next sweep of emotion he wrote:

"Youth sings the songs of love
Vain carols yet fire-bred and true
Oh spare the wings o[illegible] soar-

Continued on Page 46

Gandhiji's Reply To Zetland

Suggests Arbitration Tribunal

Playing Upon Old Tune Of Divide And Rule

WARDHA, April 10.

"Lord Zetland's statement confirms my view and hardens the universal suspicion of the British statesmen's intentions," declares Mr. Gandhi, in a statement to the Associated Press, in the course of which he suggests the appointment of an arbitration tribunal of three judges, of which one will be appointed by the Congress, another by the British Government with power to the two to appoint a third to decide whether it is competent for Governors, to give the required assurance

Wardha: Mahatma Gandhi gave the following statement in reply to Lord Lothian's letter to the "Times" and Lord Zetland's statement in the Parliament:

"I have read Lord Lothian's appeal to me, with the respect it deserves. I have a vivid recollection of the talks with him among other friends. Provincial Autonomy then pictured was real stuff, unlike what the present Constitution is supposed to give. Lord Zetland's elaborate statement confirms my view and hardens universal suspicion of the British Statesmen's intentions.

WHERE IS THE REAL STUFF?

BOLSTERING UP IMPERIALISM

"So long as they wish to bolster up imperialistic designs, India, which the Congress represents, will never reconcile itself to them. I believe in friendship with Britain, not with imperialistic exploitation. I am free to confess ignorance of the Government of India Act, and greater ignorance of the Select Committee's Report. My advice to the Congress to adopt my resolution on conditional acceptance of office was based on the assurance of lawyers among Congressmen that Governors could give the required assurance without infringement of the Act. I do not, therefore, need even Sir Samuel Hoare's past declarations to support me. If, therefore, he disclaims having ever made the statement which I ever having heard him make, I accept his disclaimer without argument.

SO THIS IS AUTONOMY!

"The dismal fact stares India in the face, that British statesmen impose an Act on India against her declared wishes, and then, instead of leaving its interpretation to impartial tribunals, impose their own upon her, and call this transaction autonomy. Lawyers, (Mussalman, Parsi and Hindu), whom Government have hitherto honoured with their patronage, declare that Governors can, without infringement, give the required assurance, regard the British statesmen's interpretation as non-judicial, arbitrary and interested. At the same time I recognise that other lawyers give interpretation favourable to the British Government. Therefore, invite them to appoint an Arbitration Tribunal of three judges of whom one will be appointed by the Congress, another by the British Government with power to the two to appoint the third to decide whether it is competent for the Governors to give the required assurance described by me.

PRECEDENT.

And since the legality of the present ministries has been questioned, I would refer that question also to the proposed tribunal. There is precedent for such a course If they would accept my proposal, I would advise the Congress to do likewise. I mean every word of my previous statement. I want the rights to prevail. There is here no question of diplomacy with India. It is a question of life and death.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

"Office will be accepted, if only progress towards her goal is accepted, not otherwise. It, therefore, pains me to find Lord Zetland playing upon the old familiar tune of "divide and rule." The Congress cannot exist for two days, if it disregards the interests of the minorities. It cannot bring about mass rule, by dividing India into factions. The Congress ministries, if they ever come into existence, will dig their own graves, without the Governor's safeguards, the moment they trample upon the rights of the minorities or resort to injustice, otherwise.

ZETLAND MISLEADING.

I regret to have to say it, but, to be true, I must say that Lord Zetland's speech is that of one who is conscious of his sword rather than his right. His Lordship is again misleading, when he says that the Congress wants to be treated as a privileged body. It does not. Any body representing a most decisive majority, like the Congress, would want a gentlemanly assurance that the Congress has asked for."—A. P.

"Viceroy Of India" Aground At Suez

CAIRO, April 10.

The P. and O. "Viceroy of India" which left Bombay on April 3, was agrounded in the Suez Canal at 4 O.M. to-day.—Reuter.

MOVE TO REFLOAT

(Later)—The "Viceroy of India" agrounded 65 miles from Port Said, during a strong wind and rainstorm, which is very unusual at this time of the year. A portion of the cargo is being loaded, and it is expected she will be refloated to-night.

The "Orontes", which is following the "Viceroy of India" is temporarily held up.

The liner's tourists have come to Cairo.—Reuter.

CONGRESS CABINET

Meeting At Wardha On April 26

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The A.I.C.C. office announces that the meeting of the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. will be held at Wardha on April 26 and subsequent days.—A.P.

JAWAHAR ABANDONS BIHAR TOUR

Sequel To Fever Attack

PATNA, April 10.

The following telegram has been received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President:—

"I have fever again. I regret that I must abandon Patna visit".—United Press.

JAWAHAR ILL AGAIN

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

Pt. Jawaharlal is having a relapse from last night.

It is believed, the lengthy speech he gave last evening in connection with some tangle in the local Congress Committee added with his normal duties, is responsible for the relapse.—United Press.

Jawaharlal Feverish Again

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

After his return from a meeting of the Town Congress Committee, yesterday, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru felt exhausted and had a slight temperature last night. He is feverish to-day and, consequently, is not participating in the meeting of the Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee, which is being held here to-day.—A. P.

Subhas Babu Converses With Masani

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Although still confined to bed, and advised by Doctors not to undergo any strain whatsoever, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had an hour's conversation, this morning, on current politics, with Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who arrived here to-day from Patna.—A. P.

Spanish People Will Be Victorious

LONDON, April 9.

At the Spain-India Committee meeting held at Kingsway Hall Mr. Krishna Menon read the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Dr. Amand the only journalist to visit the Spanish front related his experiences there and expressed the conviction of ultimate success of the Spanish people against fascism.

Commoner Strauss congratulated the Congress on their wonderful victory in the election.

F. A. Semi-Final Result

LONDON, April 10.

In the F. A. Cup Semi-finals, Sunderland beat Millwall, by two goals to one, and Preston beat West Bromwich by four goals to one.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS ISOLATED

Spanish Govt. Forces Encircle Contingent Of 10,000

MADRID, April 10.

The encirclement of insurgent forces holding the University City on the western outskirts of the Capital in past five months is announced by General Miaja, Commander of the Madrid dtfence. A Republican offensive which began in the early hours of yesterday assisted by seventy 'planes attacked four separate objectives to the south and west. The chief objective was Carabitas hill between Casadelcampo and University City in the neighbourhood of which two Republican columns, operating along Manzanares, came into contact, thus isolating 10,000 insurgents in University City, where for months they have been provisioned through a narrow approach across the eastern end of Casadelcampo Pontoon bridge, Manzanares.—Reuter's Special.

NEW LAW FOR SAILING OF VESSELS

Heavy Penalty For Infringement

BERLIN, April 10.

The text of law regarding the sailing of German vessels for Spain is published to-day. It provides fines up to £8,000 for infringement.—Reuter's Special.

INSURGENTS SURROUND SUPPLY SHIPS

LONDON, April 10.

The British Government is now considering the position of four British ships at St. Jean De Luz bound for Bilbao. It is reported that they are carrying foodstuffs, but Bilbao is beset and almost surrounded by the insurgents by land and the sea forces. A new situation has therefore arisen in regard to the British Government's adherence to the Non-Intervention Agreement, because, if the ships are carrying food, then the embargo does not come within the scope of the agreement. On the other hand, if the ships manage to make Bilbao, the party in the Civil War, receiving the cargo, will apparently benefit therefrom.

It is assumed, that the four British ships have asked for protection, and, meanwhile, will remain in St. Jean De Luz, until the British Government has decided what attitude to adopt.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, April 10.

The Captain of one of the above ships, was officially informed, verbally, to-day, that General Franco declares that he will prevent the food-stuffs from entering Bilbao, "even at the risk of an incident with the British Navy".—Reuter.

Govt. Claim Denied

SALAMANCA, April 10.

An insurgent communique denies Government's claims of success in the Madrid offensive and states that Republicans lost 2,800 men and eight tanks. All Republican attacks were repulsed.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who has been appointed a member of the Public Services Commission for the Bombay Presidency and Sind, arrived in Bombay on Friday from Karachi.

England Will Go Fascist

Red Prophecy On Spain-India Day

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON: April 9.

There was a great demonstration of Indians and Ceylonese in support of the Spanish Government under the auspices of the Spain-India Aid Committee to-night, at Kingsley Hall, Mr. Krishna Menon presided.

The speakers were Messrs. George Strausse, M.P., Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Harry Pollitt, Stephens Spender, son of Mr. J. A. Spender, Miss Isabel Brown and Dr. Wicramsin, Ceylon ex-M.L.C.

Messages from Mr. Brailsford and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, urging Indian-Ceylonese support for Spain, were loudly applauded.

Mr. Strausse declared that the British rule in India was absolutely identical to the Fascist rule in Germany and Italy.

Mr. Pollitt prophesised that British Imperialists will flout democracy in Britain as they have done to-day in India, if the electorate of Britain returned a large Socialist majority to Westminster.

The meeting also gave a hearty send-off to Dr. Madan Mohan Atal, a prominent Congressman from Allahabad, who is going to Madrid to render medical aid to the Saklatvala Column. Mrs. Khalid Latif Gauba, Miss Shanta Gandhi and others collected funds in support of Spain.

GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE SEQUEL

Premier Hepburn Brands Union's Opposition As Illegal

OSHAWA (Ontario), April 10.

A crisis is expected to develop in the motor strike situation to-day. Four thousand employees of the General Motors Company struck after the Company refused to recognise the International Union of Automobile Workers. The Company announced the re-opening of part of the factory to-day.

A meeting of strikers' representatives decided that any worker may safely enter the factory, but he will be considered a strike-breaker. "The Union, therefore, will not be responsible for any accident which happens after he has left the works."

Premier Hepburn has branded the Union opposition as illegal and has promised the Company all the protection required. Mayor Alexsall stated that if any worker was injured the Union would be a gangster organisation in the eyes of the Canadian people. At the first sign of violence 300 men will augment the local police within an hour.—Reuter's Special.

JEW COMMUNIST PLOT SEQUEL?

German Freedom Party Circular Causes Astonishment

BERLIN, April 10.

The Freedom Party circular has caused astonishment in official circles.

At present official comment is lacking, but well-informed political circles suggest that the circular is due to a plot by a Jew communist to arouse a disturbance abroad.—Reuter's Special.

HEAT KILLS 2,200 TURKEYS

LENMOORE, Cal.—Even if the turkey does not get the ax at Thanks-giving time, it faces another death. Twenty-two hundred, valued at 9,000 dollars, died here of the heat when the temperature suddenly rose to 110 degrees.

BEGGARS RAISE ANTE

PUEBLO, Col.—Local beggars have raised the ante. No longer do they want a "nickel" for a cup of coffee." Now it's a "dime for a loaf of bread."

UNDER SECRETARY FOR COLONIES

Sir Cosmo Parkinson Succeeds Sir John Maffey

LONDON, April 9.

Sir Cosmo Parkinson has been appointed permanent Under-Secretaryf or Colonies in sucesssion to Sir John Maffey, who expressed a desire to retire with effect from July 1, 1937.

Sir Henry Monckmason Moore at present Governor Seeiraleone will succeed Sir Cosmo Parkinson.

WHY LINDBERGH VISITED INDIA

LONDON, April 10.

Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh arrived in England yesterday at the conclusion of their flight to India and back. It is understood the journey was undertaken in connection with the establishment of new Anglo-American air routes from America to England and thence to the East.—Reuter's Special.

Australian V. C. Dead

LONDON, April 10.

The Victoria Cross member of the Australian Coronation military contingent, Gunner Sullivan was killed as a result of a traffic accident near Wellington barracks, Birdcagewalk, last night.—Reuter's Special.

Newbury Spring Cup Results

LONDON, April 10.

Newbury Spring Cup run at Newbury over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:—

REMEMBER SECOND (Robertson)	1
FAIRPLAY (Maher)	2
PRICKET (Crouch)	3

Eighteen ran. The race was won by head. Four lengths separated the second and third horses. The winner was trained by Fred Butters.

The following were the starting prices:—15/2 Remember Second, 25/1 Fairplay and 85/1 Pricket.—Reuter's Special.

ROME, April 10.

A Vatican City message says, the Pope has nominated Archbishop Giuseppe Pizzardo, Under-Secretary of State, as Pontifical Legate to attend the coronation.—Reuter.

Prince Nicholas Follows Edward

Renounces Title To Throne And Leaves Country As Private Citizen

BUCHAREST: April 9.

Prince Nicholas, Heir-Presumptive to the Rumanian Throne, renounced all his titles and prerogatives, states a communique issued at the close of a long meeting of the Crown Council, attended by the Heads of all political parties and presided over by King Carol.

Prince Nicholas in 1931 contracted a secret morganatic marriage with the beautiful Madame named Saveanu, the divorced wife of a member of the Russian Diplomatic Corps.

Prince Nicholas again refused to renounce this marriage in a letter, which was considered at the Council yesterday, thus occasioning the Council to deprive Prince Nicholas of all his Royal Rights.

It is understood that Prince Nicholas will now leave the country as a private citizen.

ABNORMAL DOWNPOUR IN HYDERABAD

Several Places Flooded And Traffic Held Up!

HYDERABAD (Dn.) April 10.

The abnormal rains with high winds which Hyderabad has been experiencing, since the last week, culminated, this evening, in a serious accident inside Hyderabad Residency, when, in the midst of another heavy downpour, the upper and lower portions of the west verandah of the Secretary's Office, which is under construction, suddenly collapsed, burying, under the debris, some ten work people who were sheltering under it at the time.. Prompt rescue operations were begun by the police and hitherto nine persons, of whom two are women and one a child, have been extricated and taken to hospital, some of them in a serious condition.

The work of the removal of the debris to rescue another cooly who is believed to be missing, continues under the supervision of the Residency Officials who have been continuously on the scene, since the time of the accident.

There was a blinding downpour last evening, accompanied by a hailstorm for nearly an hour, resulting in the flooding of several localities in the city with a consequent hold-up of traffic.—A. P.

SIND ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON APRIL 27

KARACHI, April 10.

Enquiries show that the Sind Assembly session opens on April 27, and will last for three days.

The agenda is likely to include the Bill for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries. As regards the Ministers' salary, the Congress Party will move a proposal for Rs. 500. It is officially stated that the salary of the Advocate-General has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 besides office expenses of Rs. 250.

Regarding election petitions, a Tribunal, it is understood, will be soon be appointed to deal with the one filed by the defeated candidate in the Jacobabad East Constituency, while an application has been received to withdraw the petition filed in the Landholders' Constituency.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar, Labourite submitted his returns of election expenses later than the date fixed and has thus earned disqualification but no decision has yet been taken by the authorities.—A.P

The All-India Village Industries Board annual meeting will take place at Hubli on the 20th.

CONVOKE THE LEGISLATURES

Madras Liberal On Way Out Of Ministry Crises

MADRAS, April 10.

A suggestion to convoke the Assembly and Council without delay and give Congress an opportunity of finally deciding what they will do is contained in a statement issued to the Associated Press by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, the Liberal Leader.

He says "I speak as a non-Congressman having much in common with the Congress in its aspirations but not agreeing with all its ways and methods of action. Large numbers of people are in the same position as myself. We are all interested, in the present, in the constitution of a popular Government as the Government of India Act permits and in the early future in transcending its limitations and restrictions on popular Government.

The Congress and the Government have differences over the constitution of the Ministry under the Act. They require to be solved immediately. In this Lord Lothian and Lord Snell and the "Daily Herald" agree, and we, non-Congressmen also agree but the statement of the Secretary of State evinces no desire for an easy or immediate solution. It reads as if the Secretary of State was in no hurry for a solution and as if he did not want the Congress to come in at all or wanted them to come in on terms that might injure their pride and self-respect. Lord Snell's invitation to pocket our pride and proceed to work will not appeal to Congress or this country. While Lord Snell cannot get away from the Tories at any time, India hopes to. The reaction of the Congress to the Secretary of State's statement is already in the papers. While the Tory Government are trying to humble the Congress, Congress refuses to be humbled and the constitution of the Ministry under the Act is an abeyance.

The suggestion for a constitutional conference made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru would certainly be better for an amicable solution and for the creation of a friendly atmosphere after it but neither the Secretary of State's statement nor the reaction thereto among the Congressmen encourages one to hope anything so wise or helpful as to convoke the Assembly and Council and give Congress an opportunity of finally deciding what they will do. There is no purpose and no justification for delaying it. Delay will only alienate non-Congress opinion.—A.P.

Zetland's 'Coup de Grace'

To 'Reforms'

Will He Rue Day He Made His Statement?

CONGRESS' FIRM STAND

What Next?—Will There Be Re-election?

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Political circles in Bombay have received the statement of Lord Zetland, in the House of Commons, with very great resentment; especially his references to Gandhiji. The tone in which the speech was made and the wording of the statement was a very unhappy one. Even non-Congress politicians feel that Lord Zetland has used very impudent language against the greatest man in the World, and the only man in this country who could deliver the goods.

ARROGANT STATEMENT

The arrogant statement of the late Lord Birkenhead, as Secretary of State for India, regarding the non-inclusion of Indians in the Simon Commission was made under similar circumstances and everyone now knows what followed. The whole country was united, and all the Political Parties in the country were unanimous in their verdict against the Commission. None can forget to-day, with what enthusiasm the whole country took up the cry of "Boycott Simon Commission". If Lord Zetland had only recollected that, he would not have ventured to throw a flagrant insult at the idol of the Indian masses.

Millions in India who gave a clear verdict in favour of the Congress and the Programme and policy it stood for, will give an effective reply to Lord Zetland before long. The crisis had just begun and it has been aggravated by Lord Zetland. Perhaps he forgets that to say anything ill or bad of Mahatma Gandhi, is to wound every Indian heart, whether he is a Congressman, or a non-Congressman or even a Government official. Lord Zetland would not have to wait long to see the result of his ill-advised statement in the House of Lords.

CONGRESS' FIRM STAND

As I said yesterday, the determination of Congressmen, whether they are from the Right Wing, or the Left Wing. not to budge from the stand they have taken up, has been strengthened. What is more all the non-Congress Nationalists are pained at Lord Zetland's statement. The Muslim leaders also deplore the attitude of of the Secretary of State for India. The statement not only bangs, bars and bolts the door against the Congress but helps Indians of all classes and parties to realise the justification of the Congress demand for an assurance. It shows that the Government, who talk glibly of 'democracy' and 'transfer of power' to the representatives of the people has only been humbugging the masses, and never contemplate giving any responsible Government to the Provinces, in spite of what was contained in the Government of India Act.

The deadlock unfortunately has just begun and one cannot say what is round the corner. This much is certain, however, that the Congress is not going to change its attitude and would strictly adhere to the letter and spirit of the Delhi Resolution on Offices. The author of the formula, spoke on the resolution on the eve of the inauguration of the so-called Provincial Autonomy. He got the reply from Lord Zetland, a reply which no Indian will ever forget. Lord Zetland before long would have to curse the day when he made that speech.

The process of ending the Government of India Act, 1935, has almost been completed,—and that by the Secretary of State for India and none else. He does not want Congressmen to accept offices and that is evident from his speech! Then there are not going to be Ministries in six provinces, as those that have been set up are not ministries in the real sense, even as is contemplated in the Act.

WILL THERE BE RE-ELECTION?

The Governors of the six Provinces, where the Congress parties are in a majority would have to direct the "Dummy Ministries" to face the Legislatures before long. Then they go out. Immediately after they are turned out, it is open for the Governors to order a general election. Lord Zetland has made that impossible for the Governors to try. In case the Governors order a re-election, Congressmen in the present temper of electorate, will come back with greater strength. There is absolutely no doubt about it. This time Congress will have the active help and co-operation of Gandhiji himself in fighting the elections, in view of the Secretary of State's pronouncement.

Is there anyone in this country or in England who can deny that the strength of the Congress Parties in the Legislatures will be greater than at present after Gandhiji enters the field? The result will be that the Government would have to bow to the popular will of the people.

But Lord Zetland's speech makes it amply clear that His Majesty's Government is not for any amicable understanding with the Party, which, under the very franchise they gave, has the greatest support of the electorate. "Zetland is not for Peace," nor is the British Government for it, is clearly indicated.

ONLY COURSE FOR GOVERNORS.

Thus the only course open to the Governors,—who might be inclined to come to an agreement with the Congress leaders, but who would have to carry out orders from Whitehall—would be to take over charge of the Government of the Province under Section 93 of the Act. It is possible that he might ask the present "Interim Ministry" to continue to function, which can be done under the special powers vested in him. Under Section 51 (5) it is in the pleasure of the Governor to dismiss or retain the Ministers, and he might retain them and ask them to carry out his Dictatorial Orders. These people who have consented to oblige the Governors now, would in all probability not hesitate to accept being tools in the hands of the six dictators—as the Governors would be nothing else but that. In which case, the present Legislatures will meet only once and no more, under the present Act.

All this will be the direct result of Lord Zetland's speech, and the Congress would have achieved its object of ending the Act. History proves that men like Lord Birkenhead and Lord Zetland have contributed more than anyone else to India's march towards its objective.

ZETLAND'S "COUP DE GRACE."

Everything has so far gone on very well from the Congress point of view and the next week or ten days should decide as to when exactly the Act will actually end. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Congress, is absolutely right when he says that the Act has been turned into a corpse and awaits burial. But it should be stated that it is Lord Zetland who gave the final stroke to kill it.

Dissolve Reichstag And Hold Free Election

German Freedom Party's Drive Against Nazi System

BERLIN: April 9.

A Circular signed by the so-called German Freedom Party received in the Berlin offices of a number of Foreign correspondents to-day claims that the Party comprises the Catholics, Protestants, Socialists, Democrats and members of Nazi Party and seeks to struggle against the economic policy of self-sufficiency, which is ruining German trade.

It demands fair wages for all, protection for every religion, non-political justice, free speech and writing.

Leaders should be responsible to people elected by them. Reichstag should be dissolved and new free elections held. The Party demands peace with all peoples and stoppage of support to Franco.

It is impossible to say what significance should be attached to the above, which may only be circulated in extremely narrow circles and doubtless undue importance should not be attached to it.—Reuter.

FINE SPECIMEN OF SELFLESS WORKERS

Brabourne's Tribute To Bombay S. J. A. Brigade (Overseas)

The annual inspection of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Overseas) Bombay Division was held in the compound of the Elphinstone school, on Saturday evening. Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, inspected the various units of the Division.

Mr. Wiles, the Assistant Commissioner, and Capt. H. S. Waters District Commissioner, received the Governor on his arrival.

Lord Brabourne, addressing the Brigade, paid them a glowing tribute for the excellent service rendered by them during the recent communal strife in the city. His Excellency regretted that this would be the last opportunity afforded to him to inspect the various units of the Brigade, as by the end of September he would be leaving Bombay to take up his new duties in Bengal as Governor of that Province. He would always remember the Brigade as a fine specimen of selfless workers.

At the end of the inspection medals, bars and certificates were presented.

AMNESTY TO LIBYAN REBELS AND LOANS TO AGRICULTURISTS

"Duce's" Plans To Consolidate Italian Africa

ROME, April 10.

Measures to implement his recent promise to the people of Libya, were announced by Signor Mussolini, at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Libya is to have a new constitution. Libyan ex-Rebels will be granted an amnesty, and their lands restored. Agriculture will be helped and a loan of 24 million Lire, will be made to build houses in the African Colonies.

Libya will be an Independent Naval and Military unity. A new port will be built at Assab, within four years, at a cost of 85 million Lire. The Ministry of Colonies will be renamed the Ministry of Italian Africa, with big new premises in Rome.—Reuter.

3 KILLED, 30 INJURED

Serious Riot At Hardi

LUCKNOW, April 10.

A report has been received of a serious communal riot in Hardi village in Khalilabad Tahsil, Basti District, yesterday, in which three persons were killed and about 30 injured. It is stated that the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims have been strained since Bakr-Id, over the question of cow slaughter, which was further accentuated on the Muharram day, on account of a controversy over a Tazia and a Banyan tree. It is reported, that Hindus arrived in batches, surrounded the village of Hardi and assaulted a number of Muslims. Subsequently, it is stated, 24 houses were looted and burnt down. On receipt of the news, the District Magistrate and the police hastened to the spot from Basti. Sixteen are reported to have been arrested.—A.P.

TALATI SUSPENDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

A talati (revenue official) of Jafferpura in Jhalod taluqa of Panch Mahals district has been suspended from April 5. The cause of his suspension is stated to be illegal gratification and it is alleged that he used to charge 1 anna per rupee while giving Tagavi Loans to the famine-stricken Bhil agriculturists.

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel" "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line.

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement. All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt Box No....., "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No..... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for.

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted cultured match for young Sikh gentleman cosmopolitan views, employed Lloyds Bank. Lahore. Apply Box No. 8055, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A whole time Governess and Tutoress to teach all school subjects for a girl in an Indian accomplished family, with prospects for a continental tour with the girl. Boarding and lodging free. Apply till April 15, '37. with photo and copies of testimonials and minimum pay acceptable, etc., to Box No. 8034, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

5, Cuffe Parade, "Beach Manor," two westerly rooms, ground floor, 170 Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building" modern 3 rooms flat, 90. (8069).

44. MEDICAL.

1. "Nirdhast" prevents pregnancy at will, harmless and effective. Consultation free. 2. For Obesity (Fat persons) visit for free advice. 3. Magic Tooth-Drops, cure Tooth-ache at once. No. 1 Tooth Powder white strengthens loose teeth effective. Give a trial. Obtainable everywhere or at Bombay General Agency, Byculla Bridge. (7929)

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. 8001.

To Increase Sales Use "Chronicle"

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted all over India respectable share-selling Agents of both sexes for pushing the sale of 6-1|4 per cent cumulative participating preference shares free of Income Tax, of the Pioneer Salt Mafg. Co. Ltd., having the biggest factory at Sisirganj (24 Pgs.). Apply sharp to Managing Agents, 17, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (8050).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Rare, Old Indian and Foreign coins, available at moderate prices. List free. Box No. 8047, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR CARS.

Why throw away money in remoulding tyres? Use immediately our 100 per cent burst-proof tyre protectors give 100 per cent long life to tyres. Guaranteed satisfaction. Transval Terrace, next Baliwala's Theatre, corner Grant Road, Bombay. (8067).

TO
ALL THOSE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianellis Restaurant of complete Flat Furniture, Godrej and Milner Safes, Godrej Steel Cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield Sets, Sympathetic Piano, etc.

A NOVEL DISCOVERY

A most important hint for married people. The device is easy and cheapest involving no recurring expenses. For further details apply to M. RAZDAN, Delhi, with a self-addressed stamped cover.

Great chances in buying Bhavnagar Farming House Bonds of Rs. 10 each for sound and profitable investment carrying current income of interests. Only reserve numbers to be sold. Remit at once:—
BHAVNAGAR FARMING HOUSE
Vartej (Kathiawar)".

FREE

378 JEWELLERY DESIGNS
64 PAGES CATALOGUE
P. GOPALASWAMI NAIDU & SONS
SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT P. O.

Under the patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA
NATAK MANDALI

at

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE

TO-DAY (SUNDAY, the 11th April) at 3-30 p.m.

DROUPADI

by Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR

Booking daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. at the theatre. Book in advance to avoid disappointment!

Plans open at the theatre.

THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK!
The Most Marvellous Musical Picture of
PROGRESSIVE IDEAS
MANMOHAN PICTURES'
MAIDEN MUSICAL HIT—

FORWARD MARCH

Starring:—
SHYAM SUNDER, SARLA, RADHA RANI, SNEHLATA, DAR, FAKIR MD.,
Drawing PACKED Houses
AT THE

WELLINGTON

TALKIES : DHOBI TALAO.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45. Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

Come and celebrate
AMAVAS TO-DAY
and
Special Show To-morrow
being GOODI-PADAVA
at 2-45

WEIGHT LIFTING COMPETITION

Postponed To April 18

The First Open Weight Lifting Competition, which was being organised by the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, and was fixed for Sunday the 11th April, 1937 at 3-30 P.M. has now been postponed for one week, and the competition will be held on Sunday the 18th April, 1937. The venue for this competition is the Club headquarters—Wilson Building, Vincent Road, Dadar.

All the competitors are requested to note the change of date and are requested to be present at the Club premises at 3-0 p.m. sharp for weighing-in purposes, on the day of the competition.

Further entries for this competition will be received till Thursday the 15th April.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BUDGET UPTO SEPT.

The schedule of provincial expenditure which has been authorised by His Excellency the Governor under Section 5 (1) of the Government of India (Commencement and Transitory Provisions) Order in Council, 1936, is being supplied to all members of the Provincial Legislative Council and Assembly and to the press.

It provides for expenditure till the end of September, 1937, on a basis which is, in general, the same as last year and which, if continued over the full twelve months, will give a balanced budget on the basis of the latest estimates of revenue.

Copies of the authorised schedule will be available at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationary. Bombay, in a few days' time.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

In connection with the 70th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

"BUDDHA SOCIETY"

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on "Paramitas: The Way of Virtue".

"DNYANESHWAR MAHARAJ"

Mr. A. S. Thakor will give a series of public discourses in Hindi at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday, the 13th at 9-30 a.m. on "The Message of Saint Dnyaneshwar Maharaj".

DR. HAHNEMANN'S ANNIVERSARY

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association and the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, the birthday anniversary of Dr. S. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, will be celebrated at the College Hall to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

At this function the Bombay Sanitary Association will screen a film on Sanitation.

NATIONAL WEEK IN "D" WARD

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Ratnasen Gora Gandhi Chawl, near Post Office, Khetwadi Back Road.

Mr. P. R. Lele will preside and Sjts. S. K. Patil, B. R. Dhurandhar, Asoka Mehta, Y. K. Khadilkar, D. S. Babrekar and others will speak.

There will be Flag Salutation to-morrow (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Lakdi Bridge, Tardeo Tram Terminus, when Mr. P. R. Lele will hoist the Flag.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 30, 1993
Muslim: Mohurrum 28, 1305
Parsi: Avan 8, 1306
Hightide: — 12-08
Lowtide: 5-33 17-56
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 35m

Monday, April 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, April 13.

Released Prisoners' Air Society: Annual General meeting Corporation Hall 6-15 p.m.

Wednesday, April 14.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE

The above Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 55 Apollo Street, Fort.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate Sree Ramanavami Utsavam from 12th to 20th instant in the Samaj Building, King's Circle, Matunga.

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

The first annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held at the Sangh's Hall at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) after which there will be a social gathering of members.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The members of the Social Workers' Society will visit Nishanpada chawls, and Umerkhadi Welfare Centre to-morrow (Monday). The members will meet at J. J. Hospital Tram Junction at 6 p.m.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society", a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Meaning of Suffering" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

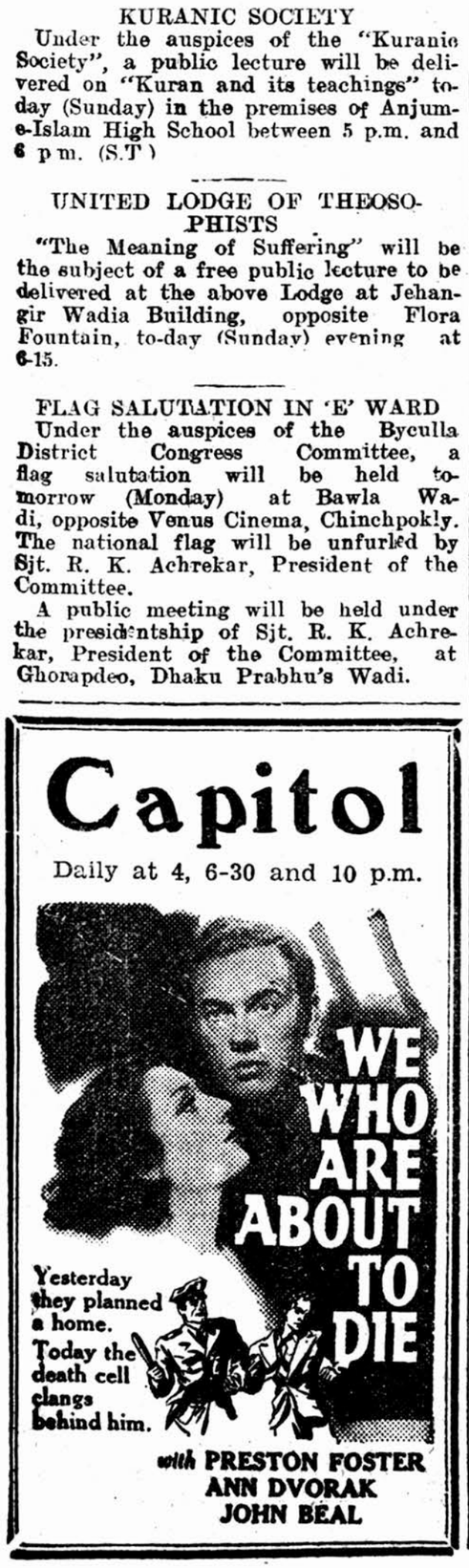
FLAG SALUTATION IN 'E' WARD

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, a flag salutation will be held to-morrow (Monday) at Bawla Wadi, opposite Venus Cinema, Chinchpokly. The national flag will be unfurled by Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, President of the Committee.

A public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, President of the Committee, at Ghorapdeo, Dhaku Prabhu's Wadi.

Capitol

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.


WE WHO ARE ABOUT TO DIE
Yesterday they planned a home.
Today the death cell clangs behind him.
with PRESTON FOSTER
ANN DVORAK
JOHN BEAL

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"We Who are about to Die" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Chick". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"His Lordship". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Undersea Kingdom". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kulvadhu". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Sundari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Atma Tarang". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Prem Kahani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"God's Country and the Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day's morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Awakening". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"One in a Million". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Ma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Forward March". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Lure of Gold". Time as usual.

BOMBAY OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

An annual general meeting of the Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Radio Club, Queen's Road. The meeting will be followed by a dinner.

DADAR SARVAJANIK ANGLO-VERNACULAR FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

A gathering for the prize distribution of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Prof. V. S. Rao, will preside. The gathering will take place in the school premises at Suraj Building, Elphinstone Road, Western End of the Station Bridge.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union the third of the series of lectures of interest to the compounders will be delivered by Dr. Motilal P. Mehta, on "Medico Surgical Emergencies", to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society Hall, 417, Sandhurst Road (opposite Vanita Vishram), Bombay.

LECTURE ON SUN

Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez, a Parsi Amateur Astronomer, will deliver, in English, his seventh lecture of the series of "The Wonders of Astronomy" subject:—"The Sun (Part II) with slides demonstration on Saturday, April 17 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Those attending any three lectures in Hall or on Terrace are entitled to attend a lecture with Telescopic view of Celestial Scenery.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall, Lane, Girgaum.

THE SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Chittor Subramania Pillai—Vocal. Marungapuri Gopalakrishna Iyer—Violin and Palani Subramania Pillai—Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The Secretary writes:—

Members of the Congress Socialist Party are requested to meet at 9 a.m. (sharp) at the Office of the Congress Socialist Weekly, 139, Medows Street, Bombay, to-morrow (Monday) for the purpose of selling copies of the "Congress Socialist".

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES DAY

To-day's Congress House Dinner

The dinner that has been arranged by the A.I.V.I.A., Bombay Office, at the Congress House at 6 p.m. to-day will provide one of the most entertaining events of the day's celebration. The menu of the dinner is a simple but attractive one. All the articles used will be village products sought to be popularized by the A.I.V.I.A. The method of cooking will be such as to obviate any need for the flame to have direct contact with the food. This adds to the flavour of the food. This style of cooking is also favoured as it maintains the nutritive value of the articles of food, whether cereals or vegetables, that are cooked.

Those desirous of participating in the dinner are requested to be in their seats before 6 p.m. to-day.

CELEBRATE NATIONAL WEEK

1937

By Observing

Sunday, 11th. April 1937

AS

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES DAY

How To Support A.I.V.I.A.

Programme:

ATTEND A.I.V.I.A. EXHIBITION
At Congress House

PARTAKE OF A.I.V.I.A. DINNER
At Congress House

PATRONISE ONLY KHADDAR AND OTHER VILLAGE INDUSTRIES PRODUCTS

Practice National Economy

BY

Buying Only Swadeshi

ONLY TWO MORE DAYS LEFT NOW

The Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch, writes:—

The National Week started from the 6th and ends on the 13th April. To facilitate people to make their purchases at ease we usually arrange our sales for the National Week so as to include two Saturdays and two Sundays.

Thus our sales started on the 3rd and will last upto the 13th inst.

Many men women and children have visited the Bhandar and made their purchases during these days.

What about yourself and other members of your family? Have you paid your homage to the sacred memory of the martyrs of Jallianwalla Baug?

Only two days more are left out.

Need we remind you? It can be had from A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalbadevi Road, and Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

SEND OFF TO MR. AND MRS. BUELL

A meeting of the ex-students of the Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School will be held at the Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada on Sunday, 11th April 1937 at 7 p.m. to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. T. Buell on the eve of their departure from India. Mr. Solomon J. Judah will preside on the occasion.

MEHERALLY DISCHARGED

Magistrate Refuses To Accept Prosecution Evidence

Mr. Meherally, who was charged with obstruction of public servant in the discharge of his duties before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday afternoon, was ordered to be discharged as the Magistrate did not accept the prosecution evidence.

The prosecution was a sequel to a tea party given to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Municipal Hall by some of the Corporators.

The Magistrate observed that Mr. Meherally came on the scene after the arrest of two persons and saw Mr. Bhagwandas being arrested in his presence.

He asked the Police Officer under what charge he arrested that person.

The Magistrate said that he did not believe the evidence of the Police Constable that Mr. Meherally made any attempt to rescue the prisoner.

It was no offence to ask the name of the officer nor the charge under which the person was arrested.

Accordingly Mr. Meherally was ordered to be acquitted.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "Socialism is the Panacea for all Modern Ills" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. Mr. T. E. Godiwalla will move the proposition while Mr. M. A. Dhotre will lead the opposition. All are invited.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The great star of innumerable hits

GEORGE ARLISS

Plays a dual role in

"HIS LORDSHIP"

Providing Delightful Entertainment for all

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.),
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

P.M.

7-30 Big Ben. 'Famous Golfers'. 8-2 A Studio Concert. 8-40 A Religious Service from Granton Church, Edinburgh. 9-30 A Recital on Two Piano fortes. By Rawicz and Landauer. 10-0 Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

11-0 Light Classical Music. Bai Saraswati Bai Faterpekar.

noon.

12-0 Music from Filmland. Indian Music from the Welington Cinema.

p.m.

12-30 "For Children" (Marathi). Story of Pundalik: Shubha Mangala Savadhan Rhythms and Song By Sonibai Joglekar. 1-0 St. Mary's High School Band. Conductor: J. Arxe, S.J. 4-30 Light Music Roshanalli of Hyderabad. 5-30 The VUB Indian Orchestra. 5-45 Classical Music. A VUB Selection. 6-0 A classical selection. (Recorded H.M.V. and Boadcast). 6-30 Evensong. From St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-30 When Spain was Sunny. 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Musical Interlude. 9-0 Talk (English): "I Return" No. 2. By Chiranjiva. 9-15 The News. 9-30 "Usana Navara". A Marathi Play. By Anant Kanekar.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

7-0 Air Orchestra. Sarparda Bilawal. 7-10 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Classical and Light Music. 7-40 Brinder Singh Rawat. 8-0 Rafique Ghaznavi. Light Music. 8-30 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. (Saraswati Vina).

NOON.

12-0 Indian Music. (Recorded).

P.M.

12-55 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani). 1-0 1st News Bulletin (English). 1-5 Time Signal. "Three Master-Works." (Recorded) 6-0 Air Orchestra. Aiman Kalyan. 6-10 Brindersingh Rawat. "Kana barajori kar mo se karo na rar." Thumri Puria. "Khataon se paihle pashemanian hain. Mohabbat ki masum nadanian hain." (Jigar.) 6-30 Pilu On Sarod. 6-35 Rafique Ghaznavi. Geets and Folk-songs. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." (7-03 p.m. Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "European Authors." No. 1. Dante. By Prof. Mujeeb. 8-15 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Classical and Light Music 8-45 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala. Saraswati Vina. Kamod. Alap and Khayal. Jai Jai Vanti. Khayal. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Close-Ups." No. 1. The Opposition Benches. By J. N. Sahni.

10-0 "An Orchestra Programme" by Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

a.m.

8-36 Clarionet Solo. Rajen Sarcar. 8-51 Lignt Bengali Song. Bhabani Das. 9-11 Thumri (Bengali). Harimaty. 9-36 Humorous Song. Haridas Banerjee. 9-51 Modern Bengali Song. Abhabaty. 10-11 Kirtan. Ratneswar Mukherjee. 10-31 Sarangee Solo. Chhotey Khan 10-51 Review: "Stage and Screen" By Spectator. 11-6 The Grand Hotel orchestra. From the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. 11-51 Talk (English): "On the Road". No. 1. (Approx.) Calcutta to Ranchi. By J. B. Daymond.

p.m.

12-6 The Grand Hotel Orchestra. (Continued). (Approx.) The News in English. 6-6 Church Service. From St. Paul's Cathedral. 7-21 Bengali Song (Thumri Style) Sudhir Banerjee. 7-36 Instrumental Music. The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. 7-51 A Musical Entertainment. Arranged by Kshitin Roy. Modern Bengali Songs. Jyotsna Roy; Chaaya Gupta; Kartik Das. 8-6 The News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-21 A Musical Entertainment (Contd.) Protiva Sen. Kheyal. Hindustani. Sunil Das; Naran Mukherjee. Thumri. Hindustani. Anukul Das. Piano Solo. Hindustani. 9-6. The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-21 A Studio Concert. Clinova Lunati. Contralto. Francisco Casanova and his Spanish Orchestra.

WEIRD THRILLS
...Battling Mechanical Men On A Lost Continent!
RAY "CRASH" CORRIGAN
Undersea Kingdom
A REPUBLIC SERIAL IN 12 EPISODES

DO NOT MISS
SECOND INSTALMENT
(LAST 12 REELS)

A Startling and
Amazing Drama of
Mysterious world
Under the Ocean

REPUBLIC PICTURES'

UNDERSEA KINGDOM

Starring—World's Strongest MAN
RAY "CRASH" CORRIGAN
with
LOISE WILDE,
MONTE BLUE, JACK MULHALL, LON CHANEY (Jun.)

MOST MARVELLOUS SERIAL
EVER PRESENTED

THE GLOBE

TALKIES — SANDHURST RD.

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

Come and celebrate
AMAVAS To-day
SPECIAL SHOW
TO-MORROW being
"GOODI-PADVA" at 2-45

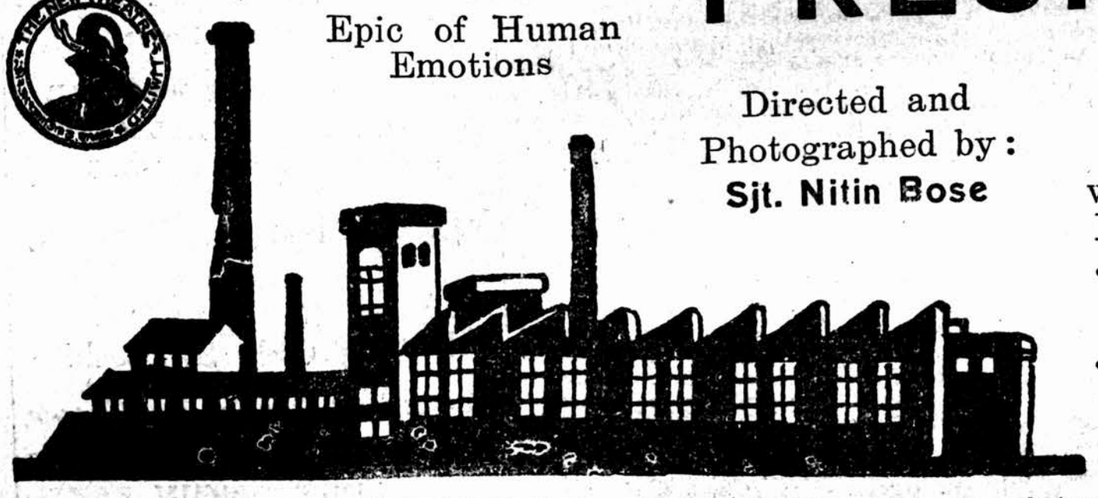
3 THIRD Glorious Week

"It's the Pride of India"

"Great Artistic Achievement of Director Nitin Bose" - Bombay Sentinel. It Establishes New Standard in Indian Motion Pictures—

New Theatres Ltd' (Calcutta)'s
Epic of Human Emotions

THE PRESIDENT



Directed and Photographed by:
Sjt. Nitin Bose

Starring:—
SAIGAL
with Kamleshkumari, Lila Desai, Nawab, Jagdeesh, B.A., Bikram Kapur etc.

Join the crowds at the
KRISHNA
TALKIES Dubash Theatre

Come and celebrate AMAVAS To-day. Special Matinee to-morrow being GOODI-PADAVA at 2-30.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45. Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-30.

A Story which will touch Every Heart with the Pathos.

Songs—gay duets and Soul-stirring melodies—Which are unforgettable.

Dances—Spectacular, decorative and original.

Brilliant Acting By A Brilliant Cast.

ASHOK KUMAR
Sings and Acts better than ever before

Supported by:—
MAYA, VIMALA, MADHURIKA,
Mumtaz Ali, Sunita Devi, Kamta Prashad, M. Nazir, Chandraprabha.

3rd WEEK
at
OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 2-45 p.m.

INDIA'S BASIC NATIONAL INDUSTRY MUST BE REVIVED

Patronise Khadi And Swadeshi And Make Country Self-Sufficient

(Through the All-India Village Industries Association):—

When the Portugese came to the East, they found that everyone from the Cape of Good Hope to China, man and woman was clothed from head to foot in the cotton fabrics of India. In that period of the world's history, the aggregate production of cotton cloth in India was one of the main features of the economic life of the world. Not only were the quantities produced the largest in any country, but it is recorded that Dacca, Masulipatam and other centres produced the finest and the most beautiful cottons that are to be found in any part of the world. Then came the commercial oppressions perpetrated during the regime of the East India Company which stopped the flow of the export of cloth from India, compelled the Indian people to grow raw produce suitable for being supplied as raw material for the textile industry of Great Britain and made the country increasingly dependent on the imports of cloth from that country.

THAT SORDID CHAPTER

Into that sordid chapter in the history of Great Britain's relations with our country, it is not necessary for our present purpose to enter. The fact remains that our basic national industry was ruthlessly suppressed, that millions of our rural population were thrown out of employment and that millions more lost for ever their skill and dexterity. The textile industry of the modern type came to be established sixty years ago, while the handloom weaving industry survived only where it produced cloth of special varieties or designs or turned out cheap durable goods suitable for wear in rural areas. But the position was that till about ten years ago, in spite of the Swadeshi sentiment popularized by the Indian National Congress not less than three-fourths of the total cloth requirements of the country were met by imports, the bulk of these coming from Great Britain. Cotton cloth constituted the largest single item in our import trade as well as in the export trade of Great Britain.

POSITION REVERSED

To-day, the position is reversed. India supplies nearly three-fourths of its cloth requirements from local production either of handlooms or of mills and only a fourth of the requirements are imported. What has led to the transformation? The protective and revenue duties imposed on imports have something to do with this new feature in our economic life, but more potent has been the influence of the gospel of Swadeshi incessantly preached by the Indian National Congress during the last fifteen years. This programme comprises the total boycott of all foreign cloth as its negative aspect, the positive aspect being the promotion of the hand-spinning and weaving industry and the production of cloth in all its stages in rural areas.

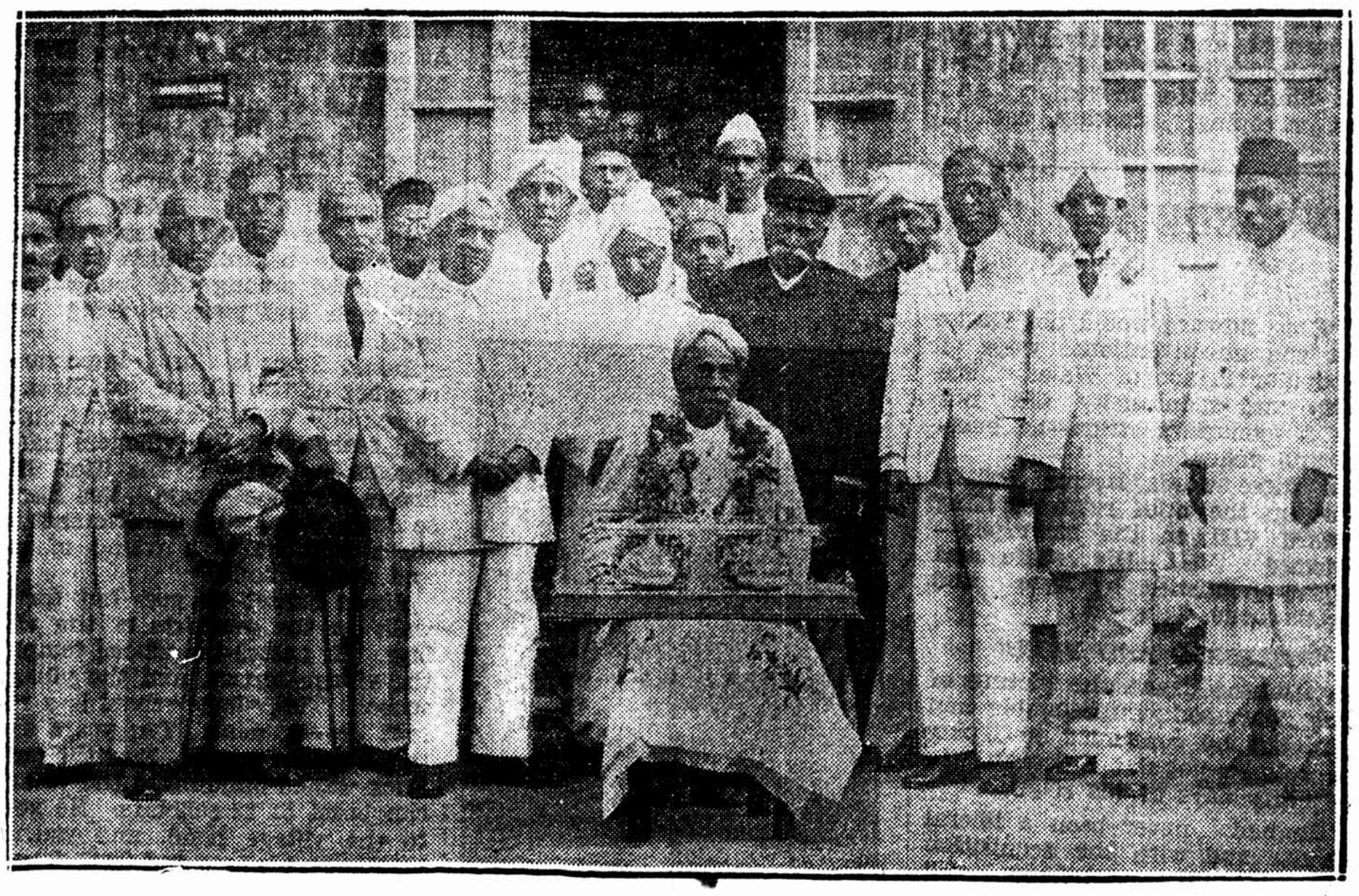
BASIC NATIONAL INDUSTRY

India is pre-eminently fitted to develop the manufacture of cotton cloth as its basic national industry. After the United States of America, India is the largest cotton growing country in the world. There is an enormous home market, which can be expected to absorb all reasonable increase, in the volume of production, and, lastly, there is the inherited skill of the spinners and weavers which is an invaluable asset. The traditions of our home industry of cloth manufacture in all its stages are not yet destroyed, in fact Mahatma Gandhi has shown, in the last decade and a half, how quickly and intelligently the local handicrafts-men respond to organised efforts for the revival of their industry.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Sales of Khaddar went up to nearly a crore of rupees at one time, but though on account of the fall in prices in value they are nearly half of what they were, the quantity of the turnover is on the increase. What is more is that the quality of the products has improved and efforts continue to be made to reduce costs by the introduction of improvements in tools and implements and raise the standard of production, and this is being achieved with a simultaneous movement for the payment of minimum wages to all engaged in the industry. If the public support actively this constructive part of the programme of making the country self-sufficient in its clothing requirements and extend their patronage to it even to a larger extent than in the past, there is good reason to hope that in the near future the cloth manufacture will be practically eliminated from the import trade of our country and our countryside will be humming with the music of the Charkha and the Loom.

A group of children of the Bal-Kanya-Kumar Shikshan Sanstha, Bombay.



A reception in honour of Mr. Mangeshrao R. Telang, the famous "Been" player of Kanara (centre) was held under the auspices of the North Kanara Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sangha, at the Jinnah Hall on Sunday last.

"EVE" TAKES PLUNGE

Police Given Lively Chase By Woman

Police were given a lively chase before they captured a woman, who was seen racing across the roofs of some buildings in Paris.

Moonlight glinted on a sabre, which she was flourishing, and also revealed that she was unclothed.

When about to be intercepted by the police pursuit, she jumped through a skylight

She barricaded herself in a room and the door had to be broken down to reach her.

Thereupon she lunged several times with the sabre at the police officers and they ultimately subdued her and she was taken to a mental institution.

Several revolvers were found in the room where she was caught.

Eight wives see sister wed

Eight married sisters—a ninth, also married is in Canada

tended the wedding of Miss Edith Alice Boden to Mr. Arthur Birch at Matlock Bath Parish Church. All ten daughters of Mrs. Boden and the late Mr G Boden were married at the church. The Boden's only son died when six.

TRAVELLING X-RAY STATION

The latest development of German scientific invention, the first travelling X-ray station, is now on show at the 6th Foundry Exhibition at Duesseldorf which is to remain open until September 27.

Fitted in a motor lorry, the apparatus enables an industrial plant to be tested on the spot for defects, thus obviating the complicated and not always satisfactory tests of sample materials which have to be sent to distant laboratories. The German Railways have already made use of it in testing the welded seams of the newly erected bridge over the National Motor Road near Goettingen.

PLAN TO MAP SKY

An ambitious plan to map the whole sky has now been undertaken by Dr. Gustavas Wynne Cook of Philadelphia.

Dr. Cook is an amateur astronomer and has invested about dols 200,000 on his laboratory. Last year he acquired the world's biggest star camera which can take pictures 20 by 24 inches.

With this camera, Dr. Cook intends to photograph the entire sky. After six months of precise adjustments he has now the camera ready for action. After exposing forty plates for the northern sky he will take his camera to the southern hemisphere to repeat the process.

'I want to produce the finest star at last ever made,' he says, 'and give a copy to every important observatory in the world. And we will do it if we live that long!'

Bulaki Shah And Sons

(By DHARAM YASH DEV).

Down at the bottom of a "culde-sac" stands Bulaki Shah's shop. The star-shaped steel studs, and huge metal bars which decorate the massive door, shine brightly and give the door an appearance of strength and durability.

Bulaki Shah is the village grocer and cloth merchant. His shop is full of an amazing variety of things—big earthenware pots, jars and pitchers are arranged all round in rows. Some are arranged in tiers. The very big pitchers at the bottom, the smaller ones in the middle, and the smallest at the top.

On one side stands a row of gunny bags containing wheat, gram and barley. Above these, on the wall, placed on a bracket-stand, are rows of bottles and small tins.

A small carpet is spread in the centre of the room, and on this sits Bulaki Shah facing the door. The rest of the floor is polished with a paste made of cow dung and earth. Behind Bulaki Shah there stands a wooden platform about the size of a divan bed. This is covered with rolls of muslin. calicoes, and a number of other odd pieces of red, blue and green cloth of a cheap kind.

The more expensive pieces are locked in a small wooden cupboard. There are laces, artificial silk and embroidered goods.

Behind the shop are a few rooms, a verandah and a courtyard. This is the house in which Sohini, Bulaki Shah's wife, moves to and fro, sweeping, dusting, sewing, collecting the cow dung and looking after one cow and two mules that are kept in the courtyard. Here in this house she has spent many years of her married life preparing simple meals for her husband and their two children, Rama and Shama.

The day begins very early for them. Bulaki Shah goes to the village pond for a dip and Sohini starts churning the curd, milking the cow, and sweeping and polishing the floors.

After his bath Bulaki Shah goes to the village temple and spends an hour saying his prayers and reading the holy books.

The opening of the shop every morning is a sort of ritual. Incenses are burned. A candle is lighted and prayers offered to Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. A little water is sprinkled outside the big massive door. The pair of balances and the weights are washed. This done Bulaki Shah sits on his seat waiting for his customers.

Men and women come carrying bags and baskets full of all sorts of grains that the local soil is capabe of producing. They bring wheat, barley, gram, oats, and in exchange buy salt, pepper, sugar, rice or anything else that they require. There is a very little exchange of money because very few people have any.

Bulaki Shah was born in this village and has lived here all his life. He knows every man, woman and child in the little mud houses and thatched cottages. He has known their joys and sorrows and their illness too.

He keeps various herbs and tinctures and can prescribe for all the ailments of his customers. He uses his kitchen as his laboratory where he distils and prepares various extracts and concoctions.

Every Sunday morning he puts on a clean suit of clothes, harnesses his two mules and undertakes the twelve miles' journey to the neighbouring village.

There he sells wheat, barley and gram, and brings back a fresh stock of spices, herbs and calicoes. Now and then he brings some multi-coloured glass bangles, glass beads, and ribbons for the fashionable maidens of the village. The trade in these commodities is brisk whenever there is a marriage or some other religious or national festival.

On the following day after his return, Bulaki Shah's shop is crowded. Sale is brisk. Men and women come to his shop, not only for the spices and pickles, but to hear all the news and gossip that he brings from the Big Town.

Like the postman who comes once a week, Bulaki Shah serves the purpose of a newspaper too. Little children never miss the occasion. Thev come to taste the new kinds of sweets that he gives awav as free samples for trial purposes.

Every Tuesday afternoon he visits the village temple regularly. Although there is a service every afternoon, Tuesday is a "holy" day, and special offerings are made to the local Deity. When the service is over there is a collection. With this money sweets are bought from Bulaki Shah's shop. The village priest blesses the whole bagful, which is then distributed among the young and old; rich and poor receiving an equal share.

Bulaki Shah is an important member of the village 'panchayat' (assembly). The hates, loves, joys and sorrows of the villagers have become a part of his life. He knows all about them. Yet he is so impersonal and indifferent to these that he is a friend of all and foe of none.

About sunset he goes out for a walk on the outskirts of the village. He passes the village temple, the village square, and the village school. The village school is a recent development. Ten years ago there was no school. Now the only brick-walled building in the village can boast of 22 scholars. He goes to the village pond, and washes his hands, his face and feet. There he sits talking to some farmers returning home from work.

Bulaki Shah has spent his life in this manner. Now he is in his forties. He expects to live for only a few more years. His hair is turning white and his teeth are falling out.

Standing on the bank of the village pond he idly looks about him and thinks of his childhood. . .He used to swim in this pond. He recalls his youth when he helped his father in the family shop. He thinks of his old age. He thinks of his shop.

He tries to visualise the things as they were ten, twenty, thirty years ago.

Both his sons are at the village school. When they are older, they will wish to go to the High School in the Big Town for "Higher Education". The village money-lander's two boys are already there. Bulaki Shah's sons, Rama and Shama have heard so much about the High School and its life. They have visited the Big Town.

They are no longer interested in the family shop.

Standing on the bank of the village pond, Bulaki Shah thinks: What will happen to his shop when he is dead? He has been running it for 30 years, and before him his father ran it for many years. Who will occupy his position when he is gone? Who will sit at the seat he has occupied for 30 years?

He stands silent. He surveys the few scores of mud houses and thatched cottages that comprise the village. He sees a line of village women carrying pitchers on their heads, hurrying down the twining path They are going to fetch some drinking water from the smaller "drinking" pond.

There he stands surveying the whole village. The village graveyard is on his right. He sees the carpenters' houses—four of them next door to each other. The village weavers are not very far from the carpenters He sees the cobblers' cottages on his left and the barber's house hidden by the big Pipal tree is not very far.

The day is nearly over. Chains of smoke are coming out of the houses and huts. Signs of life, warmth, comfort, food and family circle.

Bulaki Shah, standing on the bank of the village pond takes another look round before returning home. He thinks of his shop again. What will become of it when he is no more?

There is the vastness of the sky above him. The setting sun casts its reflection in the polished mirror of the village pond.

Bulaki Shah hears no answer to his querry. . . .

All he hears is the faint rustling of the trees and ringing of the temple bells—"The Spectator".

KING EDWARD "HARASSED AND VAIN", SAYS BIOGRAPHER

"'King Edward would not realise that the unconventional ways of a popular Prince of Wales, the hurry and spontaneity, did not suit a monarch's stride—he bustled and failed."

In these words Hector Bolitho sums up the brief reign of King Edward VIII, in the biography—"Edward VIII.—His Life and Reign"—published by Eyre and Spottiswoode. (10s. 6d.)

"HARASSED AND VAIN."

Mr. Bolitho draws the picture of King "harassed unreasonable and vain, but he continued to play the role of popular monarch," in the early days of his reign.

"He had never been a liberal spender and with the acquisition of great lands, and houses and fortune he became curiously parsimonious.

"Old servants were dismissed from Sandringham, expenses were pared and new, hard economies were introduced, revealing eccentricity rather than ordinary meanness.

"There seemed to be a hint of Franz Joseph's iron bed or the Duke of Wellington's habit of sleeping in his service bed, when the story of King Edward's occupation of Balmoral was told in the summer."

The King, who occupied a room ordinarily used by a major servant, reduced the canteens from three to one trav-lled with half the usual retinue, stooped Highland servants from lining the avenue on his arrival, "became a piteous figure as he estranged himself from those who served him and who had respected him."

RED TAPE FRUSTRATION.

How would Edward have shaped as King had he come to the throne in different times?

"He inherited his crown when the country was sleepy. . . there was no outside stimulus to King Edward's talents and character,"

EX-KING EDWARD.

writes his biographer, sympathetically.

His passion for helping the unemployed frustrated by red tape and convention, discouraged by authorities who felt extreme discomfort at his methods, the King was deprived of "the one other interest which might have diverted him from his selfish way."

"Many Americans still imagine that both the Government and vested interests pressed King Edward into abdication, and this crazy view is still expressed in the United States. The view is still held by many people that the Government looked upon King Edward as a young eagle, beyond their control and likely to act with originality which would be embarrassing to them."—"News Chronicle."

SYNTHETIC CEMENT AS PAINT

Synthetic cement has lately come to be largely substituted for the old style paint and varnish, even in countries such as America, where there is no shortage of currency. This product, to be sure, is more expensive, reckoned by the pound, than is ordinary paint, but it has certain qualities and uses which make it both practical and economical. As Dr. O. Jordan, a German chemist from Ludwigshaven, reports, especially good results have been obtained in the technique of lacquering and enamelling, by the use of the so-called alcyde pitch, which is a substance composed of phtalic acid, glycerine, and adipose acid, and produces a weather-proof paint never excelled. It can be either painted on with a brush or sprayed, and it dries into a very hard sort of film. Several American automobile factories use this lacquer exclusively, and it is beginning now to be used in Germany, particularly for varnishes.

Wants Rugby Added To Olympic Games Programme In 1940

The Japan Rugby Association is desirous of having rugby put on the programme of the 12th Olympic Games in Tokyo four years hence, the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation has been notified.

In the event that the present Meiji Shrine stadium where rugby is played is to be renovated and enlarged into the main Olympic stadium, the Association hopes that another field will be made available for the sports—was another matter the Federation has been asked to consider.

"No Royal Road To Success"

"It Is Quality That Matters"

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall was full to its utmost capacity, on Saturday evening by guests and distinguished visitors who came in large numbers, to witness the annual prize distribution to the successful students of the Davar's College. Sir H. P. Mody presided and Lady Mody distributed the prizes. At the outset, the students of the college presented an address to Principal Sohrab R. Davar, complimenting him on the 36th year of his services in the cause of commercial education. An excellent programme of music and dialogue was gone through, after which, Principal Davar presented the report of the College for the past year which, among other things, stated:—

ANNUAL REPORT

Davar's College continues its work primarily as the premier college for training in Professional Diplomas and we are receiving as usual, generous support from students from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon.

During the academic year 1936-37, the total strength of this College was 509 students, which includes those on the daily roll as well as those studying through the post, from different parts of India, the various courses of study extending over two to four years. This number includes 38 graduates of whom 24 are Bachelors of Arts, 6 Bachelors of Science, 3 Bachelors of Commerce, 3 Bachelors of Law and 1 Master of Arts and 1 Master of Science.

The examinations for which this College prepared students during the year under review, were those for the Diplomas of (1) The Incorporated Sales-Managers' Association of the United Kingdom; (2) The Chartered Insurance Institute of London; (3) The Institute of Bankers of India and England; (4) The Incorporated Secretaries' Association of London; (5) The Corporation of Certified Secretaries of London; (6) Registered Accountants by the All-India Accountancy Board; (7) Association of International Accountants of England; (8) The Indian Merchants Chamber and (9) The London, Chamber of Commerce.

The total D.Com. and I.M.C. Group Diplomas obtained by students of Davar's College of Commerce in last year's examination was 24 including five subject passes with distinctions, while students secured 18 exemptions in various subjects. These Diplomas were secured in the following Specialisation Groups:—

15 (including 2 honours or distinction) in Business Organisation and Management Specialisation, 5 (including 3 honours or distinction) in Secretarial Specialisation, 2 in Banking Specialisation, and 2 in Insurance Specialisation.

In the London Chamber of Commerce 1936 examinations, 66 subject passes were obtained, which included as many as 8 different subjects at the Examination and 9 honour

Lady H. P. Mody then distributed the prizes and medals to the successful students. Sir H P. Mody then said:—

Sir Homi P. Mody said that the large gathering present there, spoke for itself of the popularity of Mr. Davar's institution; and the programme they had just gone through denoted its many-sided activity and Mr. Davar's obviously genuine work.

It was Mr. Pestonji Wadia and Mr. G. Subramanya Aiyar, that were the pioneers of Commercial education in Bombay. That tradition was being carried on by Mr. Davar in a fitting manner.

It was a popular fallacy that, whereas all walks of life required serious training, people thought that Commerce did not require any. It was his experience that one who failed in other walks of life, took to the profession of a Sub-Broker, Journalism or Hotel-Keeping, which were imagined to require no qualification! (laughter).

Sales Organisation, the new enterprise of Mr. Davar was an agreeable surprise for him under such circumstances.

In the race that was being run, in the world, it was the most efficient that succeeded.

INDIANS' HANDICAP

Whereas in the countries in the West, there were many openings before a young man, like the Church, Army, Industry, in their's they had none as the last mentioned factor was yet in its infancy. They stuck on to primitive conditions of agriculture.

The Universities were simply manufacturing graduates by thousands. That was the dismal picture before them.

In spite of the dismal outlook, they (students) should note that it was not, after all, brilliance that counted, but trustworthiness, thoroughness, reliability, character and grit.

He could tell them, (the students), from his 30 years' experience in commerce, that theirs was no royal road to success, before them except through sheer hard work and through the observance of the qualities abovementioned. He hoped that Davar's men would be such. It was quality that mattered. He wished Mr. Davar and the students assembled, particularly those, that were honoured that day success.

CASE AGAINST JAYA PRAKASH

PATNA, April 10.

The case against Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain, the Socialist leader, Mr. Benipuri, the President of the Town Congress Committee, Mr. Baqui, the Editor of "Azad" and four others was taken to-day by the Sub-Divisional Officer on a charge of violating an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. on April 1. The court room was full. After the cross examination of Mr. Benipuri the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

NEW TURN IN JUTE STRIKE SITUATION

Move For Conciliation Board At Secretariat Conference

CALCUTTA, April 10.

An important development in connection with the jute workers' strike is likely to take place early next week as a result of negotiations between the representatives of the strikers and the Minister of Labour yesterday and to-day.

It is understood that to-day's conference at Writers' Buildings was attended by the Hon. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, besides the Hon. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Labour and Mr. A. Hughes, Secretary to this Department, and an atmosphere of sympathetic understanding prevailed throughout.

CONCILIATION BOARD

Among other matters, the suggestion for appointing a Board of Conciliation as contemplated under the Trade Disputes Act is reported to have found favour with the Minister for Labour.

The "United Press" learns that the personnel of this Board will be announced by Tuesday next but before it is done, the Minister for Labour will sound the authorities of the Jute Mills' Association whether they would take steps to come to some sort of amicable and honourable settlement of the strike so as to avoid the appointment by the Government of a Board of Conciliation.

Enquiries made in Labour circles show that if terms of reference as well as the personnel of the proposed Board of Conciliation are satisfactory from their point of view, the strike may be called off.—United Press.

Dr. Khan Saheb For Bannu

BANNU, April 9

Local Congress workers have invited Dr. Khan Saheb, the Frontier Congress leader, to come to Bannu to study the situation at first hand and to try to establish mutual trust and good relations among the Hindus and Muslims in the villages of Bannu.—A.P.

STEWART SUCCEEDS NOYCE

Viceregal Cabinet Appointments

NEW DELHI, April 10.

Sir Thomas Stewart assumed office to-day as member of the Executive Council in the place of Sir Frank Noyce, announces a Gazette of India Extraordinary.

The Gazette also states that Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmed took up office to-day as Acting Member in the place of Sir Mahomed Zafrullah.

Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar has been appointed Vice-President of the Executive Council.—A.P.

International Chamber Of Commerce Committee

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Indian Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce met to-day and decided to co-opt the following: Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. B. Das, the Hon. R. B. Ramasarandas, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Motilal, Mr. G. L. Mehta and Mr. D. N. Sen.—A.P.

PLAZA
(DADAR: B. B.)
Presents
AWAKENING
(JAGARAN)
Starring: ENAKSHI RAMRAO
Daily at 5, 7-45, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-15 p.m. TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & on MONDAY.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
TO SEE FIRST & BEST SOCIAL
TAMIL TALKIE
"MENAKA"
Directed by RAJA SANDOW
and starring:—
MISS M. S. VIJAYAL and Others
AT
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 11th April MORNING
at 10 A.M.

Acclaimed as the BEST NEW attraction in the city:

Profulla Pictures' MAIDEN HIT

Directed by:
Sjt. PROFULLA GHOSH

Starring:—
Kananbala, Sweet Nightingale of Bengal at her BEST

To-morrow:—
being "GOODI-PADVA"
special matinee at
2-45 p. m.

Touching Tale of a forgotten woman only to be remembered by all the times

"MA"
(MOTHER)

ZUBEIDA
in her most touching role ever cast

JAL MERCHANT
plays dual role as Father and Son at his Best

THE ROXY
TALKIES New Queens Rd.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45 p. m.

CASE AGAINST POLICE OFFICER

Alleged To Have Assaulted Women

KASUR, April 8.

A case under section 452/448 I.P.C., has been filed by a Sikh lady of Luliani, against the Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Kahana, in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The prosecution story is that, when the complainant, her mother and another woman were sitting in her house at Luliani, the said Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police entered the house without uniform. It is alleged, he appeared to have drunk at that time and began to beat both the daughter and the mother with a stick.

Hearing their outcry, neighbourers gathered on the scene. While returning, it is said, the Inspector took the complainant's brother in his illegal custody.

The complainant and her mother came to Kasur, got themselves medically examined and filed the suit.—United Press.

STUDENTS BEND TO HEADMASTER'S WILL

CALICUT, April 10

It is reported that the 120 students of the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Cannanore who were sent out of the class on April 1 for wearing black badges protesting against the introduction of the new constitution have been re-admitted to their classes on their apologising to the Head Master.

The Educational authorities have, it is understood, ordered that one day's stipend of the students concerned should be withheld.—United Press.

MYSORE CHIEF ENGINEER UNDERTAKES WORLD TOUR

BANGALORE, April 9.

Dewan Bahadur N. N. Iyengar, Chief Engineer, Mysore Government has decided to undertake a world tour in the near future.

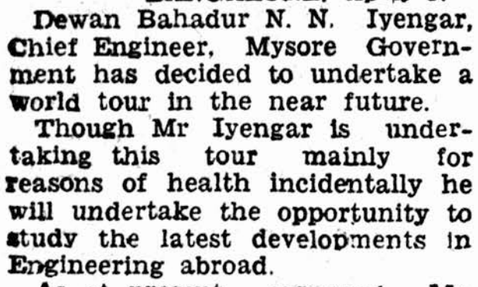
Though Mr Iyengar is undertaking this tour mainly for reasons of health incidentally he will undertake the opportunity to study the latest developments in Engineering abroad.

As at present arranged Mr. Iyengar will sail from Colombo for England on May 5. After visiting England and the continent he will proceed to America, Japan and China.—United Press

Gold-Medal awarded at the recent Surat Exhibition

"CROSSLEY"

THE WORLD'S HIGHEST GRADE OIL ENGINE



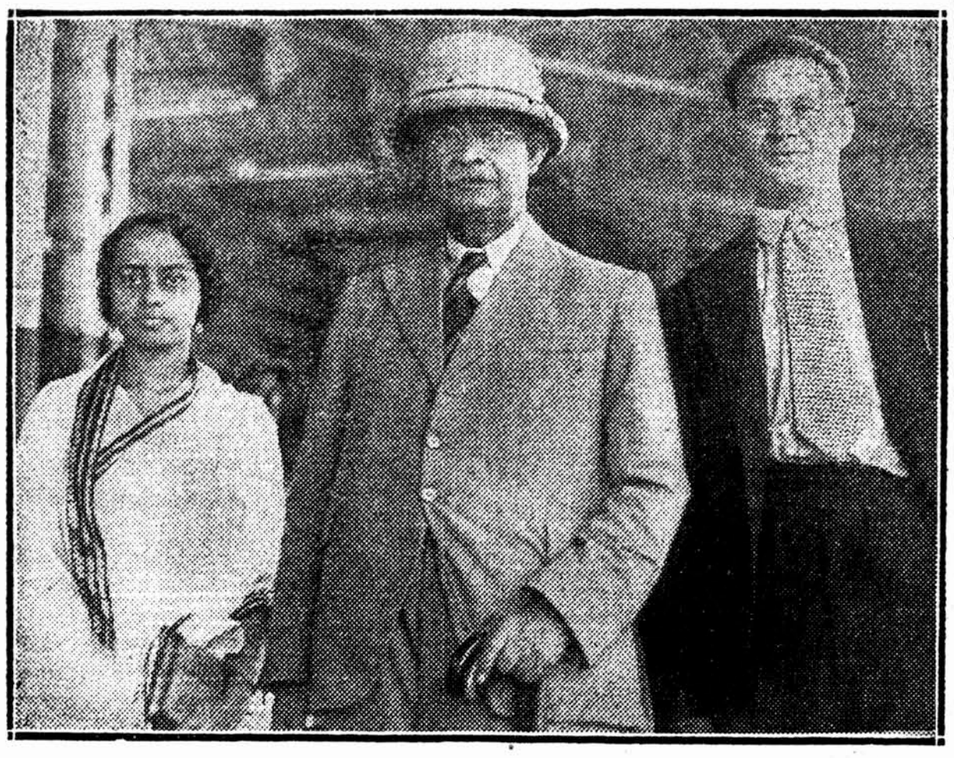
MADE IN SIZES FROM 2—2000 B. H. P.

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

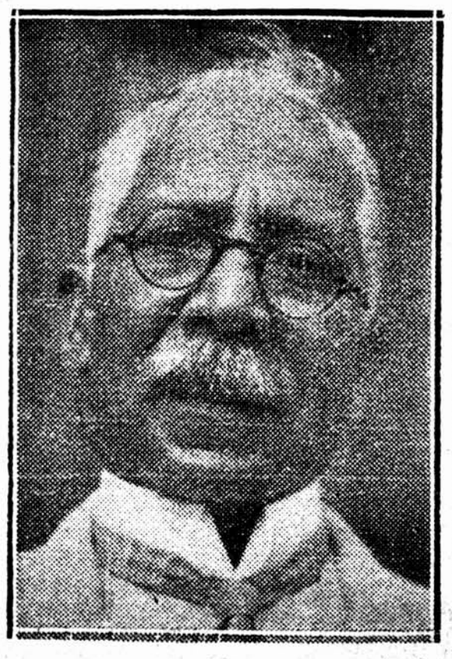
SOLE AGENTS:

Eruch D. Engineer & Co.,

95, Apollo Street BOMBAY.



Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Legislative Assembly, snapped with his daughter and son-in-law, prior to their departure for England, yesterday.



Nawab Mirza Yar Jung, Chief Justice of Hyderabad, has been appointed Judicial Member of the Nizam's Executive Council in place of the late Nawab Lutfuddowla Bahadur.

BAN ON M.L.A. REMOVED

HOSHIARPUR, April 8.

The Punjab Government have removed the ban on Sardar Harjap Singh, M.L.A., who was interned in his village, Mahilpur, Garhshanker Tehsil, Hoshiarpur District, and has been allowed to attend the session of the Punjab Assembly.—United Press.

Sastri Refuses Rhodes Lectureship

MADRAS, April 10.

It is understood that Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry will not accept the Rhodes Lectureship in Oxford as the acceptance of the offer would necessitate his stay in Oxford for a period of three months and the present condition of his health would not permit him to stay for such a long time in a cold place like Oxford.

This is the third time he has been offered and he has refused.—United Press

TODDY TAPPERS' LEADER MUST HOLD HIS TONGUE

MADRAS, April 9

Mr. P. Rama Murthy who was arrested on March 18th in connection with the Toddy-Tappers strike and released on bail was served with a notice under section 30 of the Indian Police Act prohibiting him from holding meetings and processions for a period of two months within Chingleput area.

He was also served with another notice under section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting him from addressing meetings and issuing any leaflets within the city limits.—United Press.

CONGRESS WORKERS' APPEAL FOR BAIL REJECTED

NEW DELHI, April 10.

Mr. Bhandari, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Delhi, rejected the appeal against the lower court's order refusing them bail of fourteen accused who are being prosecuted under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with the Hartal on April 1, but admitted the appeal preferred on behalf of Srimati Satyavati, member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.—A.P.

The exhibition at the Bodleian Library at Oxford will be open for three weeks and will include some of the most valuable Swinburne manuscripts.

MADRAS INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

MADRAS, April 10.

The Second Provincial Conference of Indian Christians will be held in the Memorial Hall, Park Town, Madras, on April 12th and 13th respectively. Mr. B. Devaraj, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, S. P. G. High School, Nandyal, has been elected President of the Conference.

The draft resolutions for the Conference which have been issued deal with these among other matters: (1) Congress and Ministries; (2) Delhi National Convention; (3) Communal Representation. (4) Social Evils; (5) Business Careers for young men; (6) Agricultural Indebtedness: (7) Education.

Besides these, the programme of work of the Indian Christian Federation will be discussed.—United Press.

STUDENTS DEBARRED FROM GOING TO SCHOOL

ARRAH, April 9.

A piquant situation has arisen in the affairs of the Koath Higher Elementary School, as a sequel to the observance of Hartal on April 1, by its students

With the exception of a very few students of the school observed complete hartal.

On this, the Headmaster of the school, ruled that, unless and until these students gave an undertaking in writing to the effect that they would not join any movement against the British Government in future, they must not be allowed into the school to attend regular classes.

The students, however, are said to have refused to give such an undertaking, and the deadlock is continuing.—United Press.

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Mrs. Rukmani Arundale spoke on "The Genius of Indian Woman hood," at a meeting of the Women's Indian Association, held at Mylapore, last week, when this group photo was taken.

ALLAHABAD CONGRESS ELECTIONS SEQUEL

Pandit Jawaharlal's Terms To City Congress Committee

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: April 10.

Somewhat extraordinary situation has been developed by the reported refusal of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to accept the Presidentship of the City Congress Committee here, except on his own terms.

It appears that elections to the City Congress Committee were run on party lines, which resulted in the defeats of Mr. R. S. Pandit, and one or two other leading workers. The rival party succeeded in capturing more seats.

Permission Asked.

I understand that the Provincial Congress Committee Council will be approached to-day to give permission to increase the strength of the City Congress Committee from 32 to 40 or to such number as suits the convenience of the Congress President and is within the competence of the Council.

This application of the City Congress Committee will, no doubt be granted and the Council may even authorise Pandit Nehru to nominate additional members instead of resorting to elections.

It is understood that Pt. Nehru has taken disciplinary action against certain local Congressmen in connection with the elections, debarring them from four-anna membership of the Congress for some years which will also come up before the Council for confirmation.

NO PEACE, PLEASE!

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

Replying the "Leader," a liberal organ and opponent of congress which blamed the Congress leaders for their outspoken views and thus detering those who may be desirous, to play the role of peace makers, Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee makes the following pungent statement.

Blessed are the peacemakers and far be it from me. To lessen the halo that must surround them but peace can only come from understanding the issues and facing them squarely. There is conflict inherent inevitable conflict between Indian people as represented by the Congress, the British Imperialism trying to function through the new Constitution.

The socalled peacemakers in this country imagine that they serve the cause of peace by using their legal talent whatever its worth in favour of British Imperialism. They help the opposite party and then pose as impartial lookers on of game to which they are no parties.

They try to give moral backing to utterly unconstitutional activities of Government. From too long subservience to law they can only think in narrowest legalist way of great constitutional and democratic problems so they become champions of the British Government and more eager to justify it than the Government itself.

It is old story of Muddai Sust Gawah Chust.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS

Find Of Mutilated Body In Train

BERHAMPORE, April 9.

The mutilated corpse of a man aged about 40, found in a railway compartment at Puri has been identified as that of one Nookaraju of Pithapuram.

The police have arrested in this connection Mr. Pakala Narayanaswamy, a former honorary magistrate of the town, and his wife, a former member of the local Municipal Council, and the daughter of Mr. Koka Subbarao Naidu, Diwan of Pithapuram.

It will be recalled that on the 23rd March last, the mutilated body of a man aged about 40, was discovered from an unclaimed trunk found in the Waltair-Puri Passenger train, at Puri station. Since then police investigation has been going on to find out the identity of the victim and the culprit or culprits responsible for the same.

A few days after, the wife of Nookaraju, a 'Telagu' merchant of Pithapuram and her brother arrived here in search of Nookaraju and identified the dead man as Nookaraju from a photo of the corpse taken after its discovery from the trunk.

It is learnt that a maid-servant of their house has also been taken into custody by the police.—United Press.

RAIDS ON DELHI LIBRARIES

NEW DELHI, April 10.

The local C. I. D. carried out raids on several libraries including Sri Mahavir Jain Library and Sastashitya Mandal, it is understood, in search of copies of Congress Independence Pledge of 1930. —A.P.

A family of four, the husband, wife and their two children, were burnt alive in a fire which gutted there house at Chamui in Monghyr district, according to a report received here.—A. P.

WANTED IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Shocking Facts From Famine Land

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, April 10.

Jayantilal Monkar, representing Bombay Humanitarian League visited famine striken parts in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas with Laxmidas Shreekant and Bhogilal Lala secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and were extremely grieved to find even useful agricultural cattle starving without fodder and moving in search of grass from place to place in dreary jungles and licking only dust instead of grass and to see carcasses here and there and scores of cartloads of bones and hides daily booked from Dohad.

Enquiries from cultivators revealed the tragic fact that about 33 per cent cattle in the most affected parts has already succumbed to death due to sheer starvation. Half of the remaining stock looked famished facing death, if ,no fodder help fotrhcoming.

The Cattle Camp at Dohad admitted 35 cattle in one day only. Cheap fodder centres opened at 3 places. Mass feeding centres at 3 places will be very shortly opened. Demand for fodder is overwhelming, the Bhil Seva Mandal, which is entering utmost in organising cattle relief on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

Hopes are received among the cattle owners and even dumb creatures that humanitarian doners will save them by generously donating towards cattle relief distress among thousands of cattle getting acute from day to day. Any help received now will be most opportunate and save dumb cattle and ultimately the cultivators.

Measures for human relief through 13 cheap grain shops opened by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee proved a blessing.

The Government think of opening more relief works but they should officially declare famine relief without any loss of time to relieve the District of dire effect of famine.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly.—Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 3 P.M. to 9 P.M. SUNDAY: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of February

We have purchased the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of February. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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Miss GRACE D'SILVA,
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BANDRA,

490654 Rs. 25.
S. N. MEHTA,
Aston Lodge,
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171892 Rs. 10.
J. P. D'SOUZA,
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BOMBAY.

272383 Rs. 10.
M. V. SAMRODI,
Yeravada Prison Press,
Yeravada, POONA 6.

856404 Rs. 10.
Dr. S. S. VAIDYA, L.C.P.S.,
CHANDA, C.P.

487500 Rs. 10.
Mrs. E. SOLOMON,
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Sadar, KARACHI.

848030 Rs. 10.
P. N. SINHA,
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FEZPUR.

853808 Rs. 5.
G. T. PITRE,
274, Thalak Wadi,
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855505 Rs. 5.
M. S. KUTHE, M.A.,
Of R. N. Padhye B.A., LL.B.,
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NAGPUR.

496606 Rs. 5.
K. S. NARAYANA RAO,
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ADONI,
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177035 Rs. 5.
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489628 Rs. 5.
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Silent And Sacred Thoughts

By N. S. BENGALEE

Deep, deep within the Heaven of the heart dwell our sacred thoughts and feelings, silence is their life and atmosphere whose sweet, still, deep, eternal music engaging their whole attention keeps them always in a trance. It is very difficult to captivate them in word or expression, to bring them down from Heaven to Earth. Any words of attachment, however gentle, so break in upon their silence and startle them that they fly and run away in an instant, leaving us disappointed with an empty net. Only deft artists like poets and minstrels with their magic and witchery of softest words and notes weave a melody almost so akin to the still deep music of thoughts that they for an instant are deceived into believing Earth to be Heaven and are partly caught in the net of words and expressions, but being subtle and vigilant soon find out the delusion and escape as a flash—a vision, leaving only a flower from their tresses or a gem from their ornament as a token of memory to cherish. Ah! it is good that they escape, all the more creating in us a burning desire to meet and see, to clasp and kiss them.

The eye reveals to a greater extent the beauty of thought than lips or tongue. It (the eye) is a flower whose fragrance is thought. In the same way a sweet smile or other expression of the face by their subtle light and colour bring out more and more the inherent beauty of thought. They three viz the eye, the smile and the expression of the face are the makers of poets—the poets of poets.

The thoughts are a part of ourselves—nay our whole immortal existence. We can neither fully comprehend them ourselves nor give a complete idea of them to others. They are always expanding and enlarging and flowing into the source of creation. Let us study them with ever increasing diligence, joy and love. The pleasure of their company is endless and deep.

(Continued from Col 4.)

beginning of March the Zeppelin has travelled 156,250 miles, six times round the world. On October 21 she will set out on her fifth trip to South America, and will make two further trips at fortnightly intervals, alternating with the Graf Zeppelin so that a weekly service on the route will be provided.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of February

We have purchased the 'Bombay Samachar' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of February. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

274533 Rs. 25.
LALJI VIRJI VORA,
C|o. Virji Dharsi,
Dhanji Khersey Bldg.,
Near Station Matoonga,
G. I. P. Rly.

490002 Rs. 25.
SHANKER BALOO,
C|o. Mr. A. B. Bhandari,
Bharucha Bungalow,
Gilder Lane.
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

850960 Rs. 10.
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275002 Rs. 5.
KANTILAL NARMADA-SHANKER,
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JETPUR.

169003 Rs. 5.
GOVIND PUJAROO,
C|o. Harjiwan Ishwarji's Shop,
In the Market,
KUTIANA, (Kathiawar).

269981 Rs. 5.
DEVIDAS H. GARIBSHETH,
C|o. The Bombay Japan Trading Co.,
VERAVAL, (Kathiawar).

856342 Rs. 5.
PURSHOTAM SAKALCHAND,
Vadvakhi Sheri,
KHEDA
(Station Memdabad).

852962 Rs. 5.
DEVRAJ MANJI,
P. O. Jhantipahari,
(Bankura) B. N. Rly.

270270 Rs. 5.
DAWOOD NARSIR,
C|o Noormohamad Jamal,
The New Hindustani Islami Hotel,
Near Satr Bakery,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

HINDENBURG'S TENTH NORTH AMERICAN TRIP

The German airship the Hindenburg has just completed her tenth scheduled North American trip. She has followed throughout a prearranged time-table which allowed two to three days for the trip from Frankfurt to Lakehurst and two to two and a half days for the return flight. Her average stay in the airport between trips was one or two days, but in some exceptional cases she stayed only a few hours. Her average time for the journey was 66 hours for the westward trip and 55 hours on the eastward trip, her average speed 81.5 m.p.h. and her maximum speed 187 m.p.h. Her best time for the journey of approximately 3,750 miles was 52 hours 49 minutes westward and 42 hours 53 minutes eastward. The crossing of the North Atlantic from the American to the Irish coast was done on one occasion in 16 hours 53 minutes. The passenger accommodation on every trip was fully booked, and, in fact, so great was the demand for cabins that her 50 berths have been increased to 72. In addition a crew of 55 is carried. Since the

(Continued in column 1.)

Below is a Practice Square of the first of a series of "Chronicle" Crossword Puzzles. Full particulars, Free Entry Conditions and Rules will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition dated Sunday, April 18. Get "down" to the Practice Square below and spend an interesting hour evolving a solution that may win you the much coveted four-figure First.

It's a wonderful pastime, this competition, informative, and an ideal test of your skill and general knowledge.

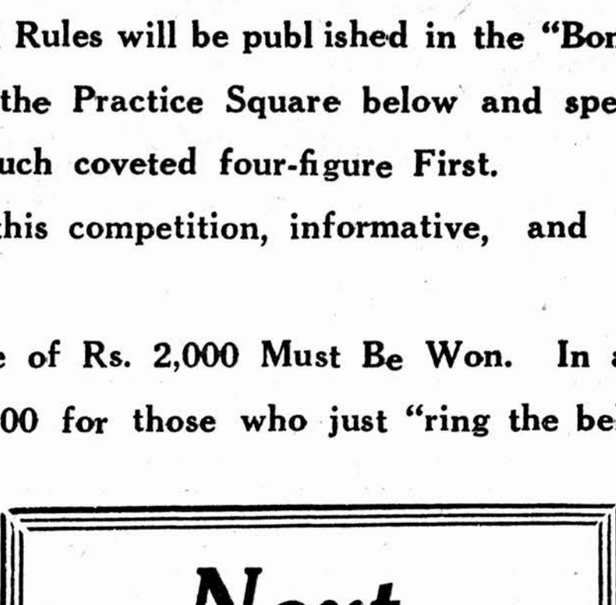
The magnificent First Prize of Rs. 2,000 Must Be Won. In addition to the Rs. 2,000 First, there's a handsome sum of Rs. 1,500 for those who just "ring the bell"!

CLUES ACROSS

1. Bank is always open to receive
5. We don't like one that's troublesome
7. Tortoises are supposed to live to a great one
8. Kind of land where rabbits are often found
11. Old people have job to get in this
12. Measured
15. You and I together
16. Is frequently hard to break
18. Put ADDIS here.
20. You expect a public speaker to do this
23. Half of two
24. Are sometimes used as supports
25. Word which signifies addition
28. Law beheaded
29. You can take health-giving water here
31. To weary with repetition of what does not interest
32. You will be sorry to lose it, but you may get it back
33. Part of boot above the sole
34. Lovers of spotless homes don't care for these
35. Will always cause a feeling of antipathy

Next Week

Re. 1/- Two Entries.



CROSSWORD No. 1

Entry Coupons will appear in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition dated Sunday, April 18. Order your copy NOW.

CLUES DOWN

1. Has nine lives
2. Settled by common consent
3. When this gives way in Johnny's pants a patch is needed
4. Good comedian gets house roaring with this
5. A limb by which an animal walks
6. Over again
9. Jumbled spelling of Roland
10. Is apt to spoil fine stocking
13. Grandpa always wants this after Sunday dinner
14. Portrait painter has to depict this faithfully
15. Famous generals are commonly made in this
16. Successful flights are always dependent on these
17. Modern girl flies to, between dances
19. Spanish title
21. Frequently removes a thing without leaving a trace
22. No longer rules Russia
25. Dread inspired by something sublime
26. If schoolboys are good at football they might be awarded these
27. Can cause you great discomfort
28. Resembles man and monkey
30. Dangerous when full of drink

PLEA FOR A TOURIST BUREAU FOR BOMBAY

Attractions Of Urbs Prima In Indis

It was an unfortunate decision that the Bombay Municipality took recently when it decided not to have a Tourist Bureau for Bombay—a position which was engaging their attention for nearly more than two years. A sub-committee of the Corporation to which this was referred has made its final recommendation against the Bureau on account of financial stringency.

The Corporation admit that in Italy and Switzerland the organisation of the Tourist trade has resulted in great profits and that there is a vast scope for the Tourist trade in India too. The city of Bombay would greatly benefit by the denvelopment of the Tourist trade in the country, it is admitted, as it is the Gateway of India and the majority of the tourists pass through Bombay en route. They put forth the plea that the organisatoin of the Tourist trade is not the concern of the Bombay Corporation alone but requires the co-operation of the Government and the Municipalities. They made ne curious suggestion on the matter; an offer to give financial aid if any public-spirited citizens of the city organise a Tourist Bureau!

Attractions Of Picturesque India

The beautiful Kashmir, the ruins around Delhi, the Taj Mahal, and the Cave temples have always attracted an appreciable Tourist traffic, not to speak of the Shikar. But attractions of the country have never been given proper publicity to and consequently India is losing a great deal.

Apart from the tourist traffic from abroad India is a land of melas, holy fairs and eternal pilgrims, every day hundreds of pilgrims flock to the holy cities, and the year throughout there are festivals all over the country; if this pilgrim traffic alone were to be properly organised and exploited, a Tourist Bureau is sure to be a success.

Co-ordination Of Efforts

The development of this trade in India is of as much concern to Bombay, "urbs prima in Indis", as to the other cities and municipalities, the Government, the State and other Railways, the Indian States, and last but not the least, the Travel Agencies and Shipping Agencies. The Indian State Railways have their own Tourist Agencies in London and the Continent and have publicity organisations of their own; so also have every Railway authority their own publicity department. But unless all the parties interested coordinate their efforts, which are individually inadequate, and co-operate, India's Tourist Trade is not likely to develop

Around Theatre & Film Land

Sonja Henie in "One In A Million" with Adolph Menjou at the Regal

"We Who Are About To Die" with Preston Foster and Ann Dvorak at the Capitol.

"WE WHO ARE ABOUT TO DIE"

At The Capitol

Forth-right, straight—from the shoulder treatment accorded the depiction of condemned men awaiting execution in prison has resulted in the case of "We Who Are About To Die" in the production of an appealing, hearty and at times robustious screen melodrama. Here is film entertainment, not propaganda or preachment. Avoiding, on the one hand, the mawkish and sentimental attitude which has often spoiled stage and screen presentations of prison subjects, and, on the other, the opportunity afforded for overemphasis of realistic details—with its attendant morbid result—the picture which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre, recognizes condemned prisoners as human beings, and deals with them as such. In that, the picture-going public has benefitted by a wholesome presentation of a subject which is in itself of vital interest but which is often presented as special pleading on one side or another. The story of "We Who Are About to Die" is not unusual Four crooks decide to hold up the pay-clerk of an aviation factory. While one of them is sizing up the vicinity, fortune favours him by a chance encounter with one of the employees John Thompson. John who has just been fired, promises to take him back to the factory with him when he returns, on the morrow, to collect his final pay. On the way to the factory the crook kidnaps John and holds him prisoner while three other crooks use his car in their pay-roll hold-up, in the course of which a man is shot and killed, another wounded and a child is run over and killed by the escaping crooks. They now release John, and escape in their own car, leaving his parked by the roadside. Ignorant of what use has been made of it, John is trying to get his car in shape—for all the tyres have been deflated—when he is surrounded by police. The fun used in the killing and other "planted" evidence is found. John is arrested and charged with the hold-up and with the killings. Feelings run high against him, and at the trial circumstantial evidence outweighs all other considerations. He is found guilty and sentenced to hand, and sent to the State Prison to wait in "Condemned Men's Row" to execution of this sentence. It is here that the picture becomes different from others of its sort from the interplay between the various prisoners in the Row and between them and their guards. How the convicts gradually come to believe in John's innocence, how they try to get the prison authorities to grant John the time needed to establish this innocence and what happens make the picture one of distinct novelty and of real merit. Meantime a pretty thread of romance has been established, with the fight of John's sweetheart to get official assistance for his cause. Through her enlistment of a fair-minded police investigator, an exposition of some of the recently developed police methods of crime detection are introduced. The story is carried in alternate sequences within and without the prison, so that the grim atmosphere is not too steadily to the fore. Ann Dvorak is the only female role in the picture. John Beal, as the innocent victim, and Preston Foster as the police official, are co-featured, and are equally excellent in the leading roles. Much credit is due to the large number of well-known character men who effectively fill the minor roles in the huge cast of over forty players—and the work of whom in the prison cell-block sequences makes impressive drama. The picture was produced by RKO Radio from a screen-story by John Twist, based on a novel by David Lamson, and was directed by Christy Cabanne, whose finely restrained treatment, reflects his many years of directorial experience.

A NEW FILM CONCERN

Jayashree Films

(From A Correspondent)

It is with justifiable pride that we take great pleasure in announcing the formation of Jayashree Films by no greater a person than Mr. Keshaorao Dhaiber, the man who was responsible for Prabhat in its heyday of glory, for, Probhat pictures bore the symbol and touch of Mr. Dhaiber's art and all that was finest in motion pictures. Mr. Dhaiber now comes out of Prabhat to give to a waiting world his brilliant ingenuity producing pictures on a far sweeping scale as his former memorable masterpieces. His plans are characteristic of his vision and energy to the changing Industry, Mr. Dhaiber is already at work on an unnamed picture and will personally direct. We are confident that his entry into the Industry as an independent producer will be welcomed by all those who cherish the advancement of our motion pictures and that his pictures will make screen history and add to the power of Jayashree Films bearing that hall mark of distinction and polish and in every way worthy of being included in "Super" class.

Mr. Dhaiber's past belongs to history, his present and future are with Jayashree Films.

"God's Country and the Woman" with George Brent and Beverly Roberts at Pathe

Jal Merchant in "Ma" to be released at the Roxy

About Studios And Stars

"GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN"

At Pathe

"God's Country and the Woman", Warner Bros.' brilliant picturization of the James Oliver Curwood novel of the same name—dealing with a feud between lumber companies in the deep forests of the Great North-West—opened yesterday at the Pathe Theatre, with George Brent and Beverly Roberts in the leading roles.

The thrilling dramatic romance of the story is heightened by the fact that the scenes—almost all of which are in the open—were photographed wholly in natural colours.

Brent and Miss Roberts have an excellent supporting cast including such outstanding favourites as Barton McLane, Robert Barrat, Allen Hale, El Brendel Billy Bevan and Joseph King. Hundreds of real lumberjacks appear in the exciting scenes.

Brent is first seen as a rich idler, who makes a casual visit to the woods where his brother owns a vast tract of timber—and is attempting by crooked methods to injure the business of a rival lumber company managed by a Girl, Miss Roberts.

Discovering the trickery of his brother, Brent denounces him and is about to go back to the city when his brother has him shanghaied and returned to the deep woods where the lusty melodrama of love and hate runs its furious course.

There are fights galore between the steel-muscled lumbermen of the two camps. There are thrilling scenes of a runaway log-train and the blasting of a log jam—there are glamorous love scenes—stirring action. Don't miss it!

PRAFULLA PICTURES' MAIDEN HIT "MA"

At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED)

A very emotional and clever picture from Prafulla Pictures'—'Ma' (Mother) is drawing crowded houses at the Roxy Talkies (since yesterday) from 10th April 1937.

'Ma' is a touching tale of crooked and wretched barriers of society which is a poison to the progress. It tells of a poor father's daughter who is wedded to a young and smart man having a miserly father, thirsty for money from his daughter-in-law's father.

If you really love wonderful theme, satisfactorily treated and well-handled, you will surely like Prafulla Pictures' maiden production 'Ma'.

The marvellous story of 'Ma' is adapted from Bengal's famous authoress Smt. Anuroopa Devi—who is a best seller in Bengal. The stage drama of 'Ma' which is still drawing crowds in its second year is really a stage hit of the decade.

'Ma', besides having touching theme as interesting dialogues and lilting song hits. When you will see this picture, you will realize the greatness of its presentation and content. You will at that time stamp this picture as a revolutionary picture suggesting to strike against the crooked ways of society—and its rotten old-ideas.

There are your favourite stars like Jal Merchant who plays a dual role of father and son. He is great in his cast. You will really appreciate Kananbala and Zubeidabanu—who do their roles wonderfully. The song hits and dialogues are beautiful. It is directed by Sjt. Prafulla Ghosh. Go and see it at the Roxy.

Kamlesh Kumari in "Ma" to be released at the Roxy

"THE PRESIDENT"

3rd Week At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED)

A foreigner—friend of mine who had just returned from France, was discussing the film technique of famous French Director Rene Clair—who produced 'Ghost Goes West' in Hollywood. He said that only few directors in the world knew really the technique and Film-Art. He said that in his own way he liked Pudovkin, Eisenstein, the famous Russian Artiste—and Directors—Their's are the methods and theories which make the modern cinema—an instrument to develop the humanity to their goal of happiness. Rene-Clair's way of approach is just that of Russian method—His treatment of his film and theme is so powerful that his characters never elapse from one's memory.

When this friend of mine saw New Theatres' 'The President', running this week at the Krishna Cinema, he said that he was reminded the marvellous technique of Rene-Clair and Pabst—famous European director. Sjt. Nitin Bose

(Continued from page 28 Col 2)

"ONE IN A MILLION"

At The Regal

Star-radiant, laugh-lavish and melody-laden with romance and drama in stunning snow-livered settings, "One In A Million" the Twentieth Century-Fox spectacular musical smash that thrillingly glorified the girl in a million, lovely Sonja Henie will open to-day (10-4-37) at the Regal Theatre. With a hundred gorgeous girls in sensational ice-revels amid a dazzling winter wonderland of breath-taking beauty, it's the wonder show of 1937 with a cast in a million that includes in addition to Sonja Henie, the Queen of the Silvery Skates, Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, Ned Sparks, Don Ameche, the Ritz Brothers Arline Judge Borrah Minevitch and his gang, Dixie Dunbar, Leah Ray and Shirley Deane. The daughter of a Swiss innkeeper, Sonja Henie is being trained by her father, Jean Hersholt to capture the Olympic figure skating championship. Sonja attracts the interest of Don Ameche, young American newspaperman investigating a neighbourhood mystery who sees in her unusual material for a human interest story for his paper. Sonja also interests, professionally, the fumbling, but glib tongued manager of a vaudeville troup, Adolphe Menjou, stranded in Hersholt's hostelry. In Menjou's group are the Ritz Brothers Arline Judge, Borrah Minevitch and his gang, Dixie Dunbar, Leah Ray, Shirley Deane and twelve beautiful girls. Menjou induces Sonja to join his troupe and arranges a contract in St. Moritz for the dazzling ice ballet he has envisioned. Realizing that such an appearance will disqualify her for the Olympic title so close to her father's heart, Don Ameche flies to St. Moritz, arriving in the middle of the ballet, which he disrupts by abducting its star. Sonja wins the Olympic title, but when Hersholt—hears that she has skated professionally, he returns the medals to the committee. Don Ameche, with the assistance of his dead-pan assistant, Ned Sparks, is able to prove that Sonja is guiltless. The resourceful young reporter further proves to Sonja's satisfaction that they were meant for each other.

Kumari Sarla in "Forward March" at the Wellington

Kamlesh Kumari in "The President" at the Krishna Cinema

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

by N. J.

Apparel And The Man

The death of Sir Austen Chamberlain has removed not only one of the most renowned of England's elder statesmen, but also one of England's most celebrated wearers of the top-hat. They are a dwindling fraternity, mere relics of the "ancient regime." No obituary has failed to take notice of the devotion of Sir Austen to his headgear. The topper and the monocle constituted, indeed, Sir Austen's minor claims to personal distinction. They were his hall-marks, even as the pipe is of Mr. Baldwin, and no picture or cartoon of those statesmen would be complete without those unfailing appendages. In Sir Austen's case apparel really did proclaim the man—his conservatism and his respectability. For the silk hat can well be called the sartorial epitome of Victorianism. To our modern eyes it may look unelegant and unwieldy, but none can deny that it has a certain dignity and distinction of its own, which the very appearance of Sir Austen proclaimed to the last.

* * *

"Just In Case"

It caused something of a furore when it was noticed at the inaugural session of the present parliament that among its six hundred odd members, Sir Austen Chamberlain was the only wearer of a top-hat. And it is well to bear in mind in this connection that the majority of the members are Conservative. But a few decades ago, the silk-hat was *de rigueur*. It was sartorially sacrosanct, and no member of parliament would dare to enter the sacred precincts of Westminster without the moral support of the topper. Sir Austen thus was the upholder of tradition in this, as in every other matter, and his death will be lamented by none more than by dress purists. The top-hat may well be considered now to be doomed, and its use will be henceforth confined solely to ceremonial purposes. One may recall in this connection the story of the Victorian M P., who while going to live in the wilds of Africa, insisted upon taking two top-hats with him,—"just in case"!

* * * *

Sign Of Times

The decline of the topper is, however, a sign of the times. The modern world demands freedom in dress as in everything else. Women have long since gained their liberty in this respect, and it is generally admitted that the dress worn by the present-day Eve is far more sensible and hygienic than that worn by her grand-mother. Mere man has been far less courageous in throwing off the sartorial shackles of the past. He yet sticks to his stiff collar and his old school tie. But the tendency of revolt is there, and though the process of his emancipation is painfully slow, he has certainly succeeded in discarding the most glaring burden on his head, to nit, the shining top-hat!

The top-hat, however, has yet its uses in exceptional circumstances, as was pointed out by a foreign journalist in London the other day. "It is not true," he wrote, in telling his home public about conditions in England, "that one only uses a top-hat for walking in Hyde Park. A top-hat is also most useful for passing through police barriers without the right". The implication, of course, is that the aristocratic appearance bestowed by the top-hat is itself a passport, which even the London Bobby dares not challenge.

* * *

H. M.'s Uniform

It was at one time thought that the advent of the Labour Government in England would sound the death-knell of ceremonial costumes, and that a real democracy will be ushered in the domain of dress as well. It was recalled that one of the earliest protagonists of the Labour Party, Mr. Keir Hardy, habitually used to attend Parliament in a tweed-suit and cap. But Mr. Mamsay MacDonald preferred to fall in with his Conservative predecessors in dress, as in all other matters, and one soon witnessed the incogruous spectacle of ex-miners and ex-factory-workers pluming themselves with all the panoply of office. We have frequently seen pictures of England's first Labour Premier donned in the ceremonial gold-laced coat, knee-breeches, silk stockings and cocked hat,—and complete with a sword too! But Mr. MacDonald was long ago anticipated in this matter by another radical leader, Mr. John Burns, who settled the problem by observing that, "I have worn His Majesty's uniform before in the discharge of my duty, and I don't see why I should scruple to wear it again",—the reference being to the jail uniform he had to wear during his brief imprisonment after the Trafalgar Square disturbances in 1887.

* * *

Complete Revolution

Fortunately for us in India, sartorial emancipation has been long since assured, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi. It was one of the indirect results of the first Non-co-operation Movement, when the simple home-spun shirt and cap became the national dress of India. The top-hat and frock-coat were making slow headway in India too, and not so long ago it was considered 'lese majeste' to hazard within one mile of the various Government Houses in one's national garb. Mahatma Gandhi effected a most complete revolution in our attire. Personally, of course, he typifies the 'Daridra Narayan', and it was one of the great moments of history when the usual official regulations regarding dress were suspended in order to allow Mahatmaji to be received by the late King George during the Second Round Table Conference. It is true as much in Gandhiji's as in Sir Austen Chamberlain's case that the apparel proclaims the man.

A REWARD OF

2,000 RUPEES

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"SONG OF INDIA"

Nino Martini Is Busy

Jesse L. Lasky, recently signed as a unit producer at PKO Radio, has started developing a screen story around the tentative title, "Song of India," which will bring to the screen again the famous Metropolitan Opera star. Nino Martini.

Although few details have been made public, it is understood that the picture will portray Martini as a dashing, romantic figure in a Far East locale.

Martini last appeared as the star of "The Gay Desperado," the last picture made by Pickford-Lasky Production before Lasky dissolved partenership with the former feminine screen star and aligned himself with RKO. Prior to that. Martini had appeared in "Here's to Romance".

"THE PRESIDENT"

(Continued from page 27)

—the director of 'The President' has his own method of treatment—but the working theory is that of Pudovkin and Rene-Clair.

He said that even Hollywood Pictures were really flop—hopelessly rotten before French, Russian and several German master-pieces. Finally, he said that 'The President' is India's best production which can easily beat any Hollywood picture as far as treatment and technique are concerned. 'President' can really be said as one of the greatest,—rather the greatest picture of India ever produced.

The story of this great masterpiece of photography and direction deals with mechanics, millhands and mill atmosphere. "The President' of 'The Prabhavati Mills Ltd'—Miss Prabhavati—who day and night is busy with the intricate machinery of the mill, and who, though having a human heart loses human sentiments and human emotions—becomes quite sterile and hard in every way of life. She is crazy after the machines—working day and night till she has to face the problem of overproduction in cloth.

There comes a common mill worker—a designer in sarees who by his own peculiar way of life impresses the President with the mark of love—she, in that particular moment—feels that she is a woman—a woman—young, charming and beautiful. She then realises what love is. She understands the position of the workers. But then the story turns to another young and beautiful Sheila—the younger sister of the President. The worker with whom she was in love, falls in love with Sheila in strange and peculiar circumstances. Both the sisters who love each other like anything are the rivals in love. What happens?. . . .

You must see 'President' at the Krishna now drawing crowded houses. The director and photographer Nitin Bose deserves congratulations for giving India such a masterpiece—and India must feel proud of having personality and craftsman like Sjt. Nitin Bose in her film industry.

The cast is a grand selection. Kamleshkumari, as the President is great—but greater is Leela Desai, who with her charming way wins the hearts of the fans. You see Saigal as the designer at his best. His song hits are marvellously pleasing. Nawab with his histrionic talents captures the hearts of the audience, together you see Jagdeesh, B.A., Kalyani and Bikram Kapoor doing justice to their roles.

Music by Sjt. R. C. Boral is really wonderful and dialogues are the best pieces of literature. You can never afford to miss this great hit at the Krishna.

In every way 'The President' is a masterpiece of photography and direction—and New Theatres' deserve complements in every way. Go and see it for yourself.

DUTY ON FILMS SHOWN IN AJMER THEATRES

Motion Picture Society's Protest Against Levy

The Motion Picture Society of India has addressed a letter of protest to the Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, in connection with their proposal to levy a duty of Rs. 10 on each film shown for one day, and Rs. 20 on each film shown for more than one day in the Cinema Houses in Ajmer.

The proposed levy is altogether unjustifiable and an attempt is being made to thrust an uncalled for tax on the already over-burdened persons of the industry. To charge a specific amount per day cannot be called a duty. It is a tax pure and simple.

Looking to the merit of the proposal, the Society is of opinion that the Municipality is going out of its way to levy this tax, as only Government can enforce it by the amendment of Indian Cinematograph Act.

MARCH LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of March was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for March.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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Why Irish Sires Have Proved World-Beaters

There's No Secret

In It—Our Breeders

Just Use Horse-Sense

By "Eclipse" in "The Irish Press"

The name and fame of Irish horsebreeding have endured throughout many centuries. It is not only that—many hundred years before the British Stud Book was founded, the Irish racehorse was distinguished; but, as well, Irish hunters and Irish "troopers" (or "war-horses") were beyond compare—superior to the corresponding types bred in other countries.

Historians record that a special breed of horses for racing originated in Ireland and that rules for their management and treatment were laid down in one code of the Brehon Laws. Moreover, in ancient Ireland racing was truly "the Sport of Kings". None but a noble or son of a noble might ride in a race; The Curragh of Kildare was the sports field of the Kings of Leinster; and elsewhere throughout the country there were other "Curraghs", nearly all—perhaps all—also venues for horse contests. Ulster was a stronghold of racing, so much so, indeed, that after one "plantation" had been carried out, an historian lamented that settlers "no longer gathered for the "chase" as the dispossessed had done.

One chronicler-of-old broadcast that "Ireland produced nothing but corn and famous horses."

There's No Secret

Many experts have come to Ireland seeking to wrest from us the secret of how to breed famous horses; but they came in vain to unearth the secret, for there is none! The soil, the climate, natural management of horses—these are the factors which have won fame for our horses, and which will continue to sustain it; nay, even increase it.

Irish horse-breeders are not theorists. Theory in horsebreeding is a dangerous plaything. Many theories have had their vogue in other countries, but, having been enthusiastically pursued for a period, were relegated to the Limbo of things forgotten and ignored. The Irish horsebreeder is an iconoclast when a new theory is put forward: and he loves "breaking images" by asking the question—

"If there be anything in theory as applied to horsebreeding, why is it that own brothers are not always of equal racing merit, and (if stallions) not of equal breeding merit?"

Irish breeders know all there is to be known of breeding and development of horses in their environment as decreed by Nature; the dam of, say, a Derby winner is treated no differently from the dam of a winner of selling steeplechases.

A leading English essayist published a pamphlet a number of years ago on "The Thoroughbred Horse", and, having reviewed the circumstances of the breeding industry expertly, proclaimed that he had reached this conclusion: that, if he were an owner of horses, he would breed them in Ireland and race them in England.

He was wholly detached from consideration of financial gain or loss from publication of his pamphlet, and was not a breeder nor patron of the Turf; consequently, he approached examination of his favoured subject with an open mind.

Almost without exception, patrons of the English Turf have had results of outstanding importance from stock bred at their stud farms in Ireland.

Lord Wavertree (as Colonel Hall Walker afterwards was known) produced great horses at the Tully Stud (now the National Stud) in Co. Kildare; Major Eustace Loder, and his successor, Lieutenant Giles Loder, have had great winners, too, from their studs at Eyrefield Lodge and Old Connell in Co. Kildare. And the Aga Khan, how many—if any—of the highest class races have not been won by products of his stud at Sheshoon, near Newbridge, in Co. Kildare?

Many English and American owners' horses are either foaled or reared (in a certain number of cases both foaled and reared) at Irish breeders' studs. For instance, Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. J. H. Whitney and Mr. William Woodward, as well patrons of the English Turf as the American Turf, have their horses, intended for racing in England, reared at the studs of Mrs. McCall and Captain G. A. Boyd-Rochfort in Co. Westmeath.

Outstanding Example

Boswell, for example, was reared at Captain Boyd-Rochfort's stud; and Boswell won last year's English St. Leger and further races. Mr. Marshall Field's Black Domino, winner of the first £1,000 Ulster Derby at Down Royal ("the Maze") meeting last year, was reared at Mrs. McCall's stud. And so on.

Windsor Lad, one of the most notable racehorses of the present century (and now at stud at the fee of 400 gns. per mare; his list is fully subscribed for both 1937 and 1938), was bred at Hilltown Stud, Co., Dublin, by Mr. D. Sullivan. His yearling cost price was no more than 1,300 gns., but subsequently he was sold to his present owner, Mr. M. Benson, for £50,000!

Blandford, Windsor Lad's sire, was bred at the National Stud, in Co. Kildare, and Blandford was one of the greatest sires in the history of breeding. When a yearling, Blandford's cost was only 730 gns.! His progeny won in ten seasons' racing in Great Britain and Ireland 250 flat races worth £268,000; and he had many winners also in other countries. Moreover, Blandford was "a record-breaker". In 1866 the offspring of Stockwell won £61,391, and that total was unsurpassed till 1934 when Blandford's stock amassed the immense total of £75,707.

Had there been a prophet to forecast, say, twenty years ago, that the progeny of a stallion would win more than £70,000 in one season's racing (taking count only of the stallion's winners and their winnings in Great Britain and Ireland), he would have been ridiculed. But because "a thing never has been done", is no reason why it "may not yet be done". Was he who said that "fools laugh, philosophers listen", a cynic or a wise man?

'Never', said a long-experienced practical Irish breeder to the writer of these notes, "never 'crab' a yearling; for you do not know—nobody can know that he does not possess latent qualities that may rise him to the pinnacle of fame". Shrewd advice. Many, many competent judges secure bargains at sales of yearlings; but the competent judges also miss many bargains, too. Whether their 'misses' be more numerous than their 'lucky speculations' cannot be known.

Nobody Wanted Him

That great performer, Brown Jack, was incapable of winning a prize at a yearling show, and no one would bid for him when offered at public sale; but—what follows 'but' nearly always contained the kernel of the whole argument!—he proved himself the greatest stayer in his class in England, winning £21,646. No less than six times—in unbroken succession, too, from 1930-35 (both years inclusive)—he was triumphant in the Queen Alexandra Stakes at Ascot, over two miles six furlongs.

And Brown Jack—who would'nt be bought by anybody at public sale—was sold privately by his breeder at the give-away price of 75 guineas when a yearling! Mr. G. S. Webb bred him at Corolanty, Shinrone, Offaly.

It is a fact that a certain breeder of hunters and steeplechase horses conceived the laudable ambition of winning one or other of 'the farmers' races' at Punchestown, the Tickell Cup or the Bishopscourt Cup, but failed to realise his ambition.

That is the first part of the story—the second part of it is that his failure to breed the winner of 'a local race' was offset by his breeding a Liverpool Grand National winner! This winner was half-bred with a hunter's pedigree.

When the stallion, Ben Battle, was brought to a certain stud not a few brood-mare owners declined to patronise him, because, as they asserted, 'that long-backed brute will poison half the country with his useless stock'. A very dangerous pronouncement at the time, and proved doubly wrong when he begot Bendigo (bred by Mr. Moses Taylor in Co. Kildare)!

Bendigo, the Champion.

Readers do not need to be told that Bendigo was the champion handicap winner of his time in England. He was bought for only 72 guineas—yet won £20,104 in stake money! And he was a son of the sire who would 'poison the country' by propagating indifferent stock!

When Captain (afterwards Sir Henry) Greer bought the sire Gallinule from Squire Abingdon, the Squire exclaimed, almost rapturously: "No one but a mad Irishman would buy him."

But, the Irishman was not mad, as events prove; for Gallinule—who suffered from defect of blood-vessel-breaking—was an outstanding success at the stud in Ireland. Not only did he beget a big total of high-class winners (Pretty Polly, one of the most celebrated mares in the history of racing, was one of them), but his daughters also produced abundant crops of brilliant winners. Blandford's dam was sired by Gallinule.

The brood mare Stella, by Necromancer, was a good winner producer. Mr. Peter Murphy, of Poulaphouca, bought her at a public sale for 42 guineas. Stella's output of winners went on consistently, but the caveat was entered by many well-informed folk that neither she nor her daughters, or grand-daughters, nor still later descendants, would breed other than winners at sprinting.

They were wrong: for in due

(Continued On Page 37)

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Crisis To Continue?

Whatever hopes there were about the present constitutional crisis being ended at an early date have been rudely shaken by the statement made by Lord Zetland in the House of Lords last Thursday. Whatever value one might attach to the defence given by the Secretary of State, the irresistible conclusion remains that the statement is based mainly on considerations of official prestige, which Government feel will be prejudicially affected if they take the initiative in ending the present stalemate. His Lordship was at pains to point out the supremacy of the authority of the British Parliament. "The reserve powers were an integral part of Government and could not be abrogated except by Parliament itself". Again "The Governors could not treat the Congress as a privileged body"—even though it may be in absolute majority in the legislatures of six provinces! The clear implication of Lord Zetland's speech is that Government are determined to govern India in the old Imperial traditions, and that though the form might have changed, the old order of autocracy continues in essence. One should not be now surprised if as a result of the debate in Parliament, all efforts at Congress-Government reconciliation will be abandoned for the present at any rate.

Bombay Ministry's Programme

Much speculation is being indulged in at present regarding the programme and policy of the Bombay Cabinet, which, it is expected, will be published ere these lines will be in print. It is surmised that the Ministers will try to make a brave show of it, as after all there is little chance of their being called upon to put the programme into actual practice. Why not, therefore, try to take the wind out of the Congress' sails? So runs the reasoning of Cooper and company. It is needless to add that the main author of the programme is Mr Jamnadas Mehta, who joined the Ministry on the definite understanding that he would be given a free hand in this respect. As such it may be expected to incorporate many of the planks of the Democratic Swarajya Party.

Corporation Walk-Out

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday when the election of the new Mayor took place. It is the usual practice on such occasions to pass a unanimous vote of thanks to the retiring Mayor. It was inevitable in a way, however, that the resentment felt by the Nationalist members of the Corporation against Mr. Mehta for having joined the Ministry in defiance of all democratic principles should find an expression on the occasion. Mr. Nariman, therefore, made a brief statement that he and his friends could not associate themselves with the tribute paid to the retiring Mayor though they would have been too pleased to do so but a week ago. Thereafter about a dozen members belonging to the Nationalist Party walked out of the Corporation Hall. Even afterwards the resolution was opposed by a number of Muslim members who were unsatisfied with the part played by Mr. Mehta in the Byculla Temple-Mosque dispute. In spite of those jarring notes, however, the resolution was duly passed with a large majority. It cannot be gainsaid that Mr. Mehta's term of office has been eminently successful, looked from whatever point of view, and Sir Phiroze Sethna rightly styled him one of the best Mayors of the city.

New Office-Bearers

The elections of the various office-bearers in the Bombay Municipal Corporation took place during the last week. Our Mayoralty goes by communal relation, though there have been occasions in the past when this convention has been defied. This year it was the turn of the Anglo-Indian, Christian and Bene Israel communities. It was generally thought that Dr. Collaco stood an excellent chance, but surprisingly enough he went down in the very first round. The choice of the Corporation ultimately fell upon Dr. Moses, who is the first Bene Israel to attain this high honour. Though our new Mayor can hardly be called a prominent figure in the city, he has been a member of the Corporation for the last fifteen years and has done much unostentatious work in the various committees of the Corporation. The unanimous selection of Mr. Sultan Chinoy to the chairmanship of the Standing Committee is a signal proof of the high honour in which he is held by his colleagues. Mr. M. M. Killedar is the new chairman of the Schools Committee.

National Week

The annual National Week Celebrations were inaugurated on Tuesday with an impressive flag salutation ceremony in the Congress House in the morning and a public meeting on the Chowpatty Sands in the evening. Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presdied on the occasion, explained the significance of the Week which he called a Week of mourning, and appealed to the audience to undertake the constructive activities of nation-building as outlined by the Congress. A special feature of this year's programme is the Village Industries Day which will be observed to-day. An All-India Industries Exhibition is arranged at the Congress House, and there will also be a typical "Village Dinner". Particular attention is being paid to the sale of Khadi and to the enrolment of Congress members.

Vague Programme For Distant Future

INTERIM MINISTERS IGNORE IMMEDIATE TASK

Interviewed regarding the Peasant Programme [illegible] Bombay "Interim" Ministers, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Joint Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha said: "that while it held out vague promises for the future, it spelled dire disappointment to the Peasantry, as it did not even touch their crying needs of the hour".

Continuing he said:—

"What is the sense in any programme that envisaged acts of legislature which this ministry will not and cannot face, while it virtually refused to give any relief that it could by a stroke of the pen?

"Any ministers who have the slightest thought of "the welfare of the masses"—and the Kisans constitute the bulk of the masses —would have to:

(1) Declare forthwith a state of famine at least in the Panchmahals (specially Bhil areas of Dohad and Jhalod) Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Sholapur Districts, open more relief works pay better wages to the starving workers, make better provision for fodder and generally set in motion the whole machinery provided by the Famine Relief Code.

(2) Suspend immediately during the ensuing summer and monsoon, all coercive processes, including attachments forfeitures arrests imprisonments etc., issued for the collection of revenues, arrears tagavi, co-opetive societies instalments and all Government and semi-official dues;

(3) Issue orders to the Talukdars Inamdars, Khotes and all other landlords and revenue farmers forbidding the collection of any more rents from their tenants and instruct revenue courts not to entertain any suits pertaining thereto;

(4) Declare a complete moratorium on all private debts owing by the peasants to shahukars, mortgagees, etc. pending the legal settlement of all agriculturists' debts.

Concluding Mr. Yagnik said that the ministers who are obviously out to steal the thunder from the Congress slogans must at least declare a complete armistice on the entire Peasant Front and issue stern orders immediately forbidding their officers, landlords and shahukars from squeezing a single pie more from the hard hit peasants of the whole Presidency, till their demands are readjusted through the new legislatures.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra (who was detenu under Regulation III of 1818 from 1124-27) has been elected President of the Bengal Council, his rival was the Maharaja of Santosh.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Communalism In Water Polo

(By "LOOKER-ON")

Following in the footsteps of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, a Water Polo Quadrangular has been inaugurated in this city. The prime-movers of the tournament being the Golwalla Brothers it is naturally staged at their own Bath, the Victoria Swimming Bath. The participants are the Hindus, Parsis, Europeans and Zionists. The Muslims and Indian Christians are still out of the picture—evidently because they have not taken to this game seriously yet. But since the tournament has its basis on communal colour, I should be at all surprised if these communities who are now outside its purview, clamour for admission immediately the game spreads its popularity in this city. Perhaps it will then turn into a Pentangular or Sexangular Tournament.

NATIONAL INTERESTS

As the readers of the "Chronicle" are aware, I am thoroughly against this kind of tournaments on principle. Because it shows up our communal divisions in a glaring manner and works against the national solidarity for which the country's leaders are striving so much during the last few years. I wish very much indeed that the promoters had established a tournament between the Victoria, Back Bay and the Beach Candy Baths. I have not the least doubt that such a tournament would have been as much popular as, if not more, than the Quadrangular on a communal basis. All those who witnessed the matches with the Calcutta teams, the College Square Swimming Club and the Bowbazar Vyayam Samity, would, I am sure, bear one out that the enthusiasm the visitors created among the Water Polo fans in the city has never been seen here before.

MORE COMMUNAL BATHS

It should be remembered that it is the excellence of the displays and the keenness of the struggles that attract the crowds generally. If we pay sufficient attention in these directions any tournament that might be arranged would rouse the sports loving public of the city. Unfortunately there are no baths in Bombay for the use of Indians, excepting the one owned by the Golwalla Brothers. The Beach Candy Baths are in the exclusive use of the 'blue-blooded' Europeans and the Back Bay Baths are meant for their less fortunate brethren. The Hindus being dissatisfied with the present state of affairs are trying hard to build a Bath of their own. From what I have been reliably given to understand I should not be surprised if one is built for them very soon by the Hindu Gymkhana.

GOLWALLA BROTHERS

I have no doubt it will then be the turn of the Muslims to divert their attention in this way. Once they take it into their head to build one, I do not think it will take them many years to realise their object. In a few years, therefore, we shall have so many Baths, but each reserved for one community or the other. The feeling of communalism which has taken a deep root in the field of cricket will spread its virus in this branch of sport also. Luckily, the Parsis have now won the Water Polo Quadrangular for three years in succession since the very inception of the Tournament. If they themselves take the initiative in converting it into a Inter-Club Tournament nobody will take it amiss. I sincerely hope that the Golwalla Brothers who are doing so much for acquatic sport in Bombay would pay serious attention to the above suggestion and broad-base their activities on national—rather than communal—advancement.

ORGANISATION OF GAMES

It is really a matter for gratification that efforts are being made everywhere to place all kinds of games on an organised footing. Without proper organisation no game can make much headway. I am glad to note that Bombay is not lagging behind in this constructional movement. Some time ago an association for Table Tennis, popularly known as Ping Pong, was established in Bombay, thanks chiefly to the zeal and enthusiasm of Barafwalla who was formerly an Honorary Secretary of the All-India Table Tennis Association in England.

Now an association for Billiards, called the Western India Billiards Association has been formed. The man largely responsible for its organisation is Amiruddin Shalebhoy Tyebjee who has been elected Vice-President of the Association. The Maharaja of Idar has been elected President and T. Lalwani and M. J. Javeri, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively. I understand the Maharaja has donated a handsome trophy for an open Tournament for amateurs in Western India. I wish both the associations 'God-speed.'

GERMAN TENNIS TEAM

It is reported in the press that there is every probability of a German Tennis team visiting this country next cold weather. The team will consist of G. Von Cramm, H. Henkel, Dr. Kleinschroth (as Captain) and Fran Von Cramm, with possibly one other player. These players are to participate in the American and Japanese championships and then come to India. As usual the Calcutta South Club, with the permission of the A. I. L. T. A. are promoting this visit.

I have no doubt the tennis fans in this country will cordially welcome a team which will have one of the foremost players in the world in its ranks. On the hard courts of the Continent Von Cramm is invincible. It is confidently expected that he will carry off the championship at Wimbledon this year without much difficulty. Besides he is a polished and delightful exponent of the game whom it is a treat to watch. To see such a player in action a keen admirer of the game would travel a long way.

HEAVY EXPENSES

But the question of their heavy expenses have always to be bourne in mind. The visit of Menzel and Co. put the A. I. L. T. A. into a loss of Rs. 9,000. Of course they are safe in this instance, as all the financial responsibilities of the tour will be shouldered by the South Club of Calcutta. Even then the country will have to bear the burden. As we have repeatedly stressed in these columns the expenses far outweighs the profits gained by our players of the game as a whole. The money spent on the visitors might be utilised with greater profit on an Indian team sent to Europe for training. Unfortunately our tennis [illegible] with all their professed sympathies for our promising players, go on inviting foreign teams from year to year at heavy expense and put off the question of sending Indian teams to Europe on some excuse or other.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

City Armed Police Win Replay

Kirkee Ordnance Lose By One Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Contrary to the run of play, particularly, in the first half, the City Armed Police scored a narrow victory over the Kirkee Ordnance, by a solitary goal, in the replay, in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, at the Bombay Gymkhana ground, this evening. The winners will now meet the Lahore Paraders in the Quarter-final round.

The game opened at a fast pace, the visitors gaining the upper-hand right from the beginning and Scott, in the Police goal, had a difficult job, in saving from Finn, the opponent's centre forward, on several occasions and once from Morley and Amor, the Kirkee Ordnance's wingers; while on the other end, a good movement between Roane, the Police centre-forward, and Shanker, the Inside-left, should have resulted in a goal, but the Kirkee goal-keeper rushed up to clear in time.

BRILLIANT KADER.

Kader, the Police centre-half, gave a very impressive display. He showed good judgment in breaking up the movements of the visitors' forwards, and in sending the ball to the best placed forward on his own side.

Following this the play was confined to midfield for a little while till the Police forwards, lead by Roane and Shanker started doing some good work and just before the interval, the former scored the only goal, of the match, that earned his side the victory.

GOALLESS HALF.

With the change of ends, the Police had the better of the exchanges and continued to pin their opponents in and around their 25 and, but for the sound defence by Harris, the visitors' right-back coupled with smart goal-keeping by Ayres, the Police should have added to their score. Following a good piece of stickwork, Roane, the local team's centre-forward, gave a good pass to Abbas, but the latter's poor shot was easily cleared by the opposing goalkeeper. Finn was easily the best man in the visitors attack but he received little support from his colleagues and moreover the Police defenders were holding their own, prominent amongst them being Jameson and Babu, who made a sound pair at back.

Towards the close, Roane and Shanker again had two good tries but the Kirkee custodian kept up his nerves and did not allow them to score and the Police retired winners by a solitary goal.

RESULT.

ARMED POLICE ..... 1 goal.
KIRKEE ORDNANCE ... Nil.

THE TEAMS.

ARMED POLICE: Scott; Babu and Jameson; Hamid II, Kader and Mahmood; Hamid I, Abbas, Roane, Shanker and Govind.

KIRKEE ORDNANCE: Ayres; Harris and Shanker: Dudman, H. Brewin and Hira Singh: Morley, B. Brewin, Finn. Wagmore and Amor.

UMPIRES: Nagporewala and Rodriques.

To-day's Match

At 5 p.m.: Kirkee United vs. Bangalore Indians.

UMPIRES COMMITTEE B. P. H. A. LTD.

Further Appointments In Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

Sun., 11th April, 5-30 p.m.: Kirkee United vs. Bangalore, Mr. Cyriaco deSouza and Mr. S. H. Bhoot.

Mon., 12th April, 5-30 p.m.: Bombay Telephone S. C. vs. Y. M. C. A. Lahore, Mr. L. Hibbert and Mr. T. E. McKenzie.

Tues., 13th April, 5-30 p.m.: Karachi Goans vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly., Mr. H. S. Lynn and Capt. J. M. Lee.

Wed., 14th April, 5-30 p.m.: Paraders Hockey Club vs. A Police, Mr. J. Pinto and Mr. M. C. Kapadia.

BIHAR GOVT. EXODUS

Chota Nagpur's Plea

PATNA, April 10.

The Associated Press understands that the exodus of Government to Ranchi will not be abandoned but instead of moving to Ranchi as usual in the middle of April, the Governor and Ministers and the camp of the Secretariat will leave for Ranchi in the latter half of May. The Chota Nagpur members of the Bihar Legislature have been pressing the point that Chota Nagpur, being an important part of the Bihar Province, the Government should not abandon the exodus as it gives the Government an opportunity of coming into contact with the people of Chota Nagpur and understanding their special needs and problems. Possibly the usual period of stay at Ranchi will be curtailed.—A. P

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry adopted a new draft constitution substituting the existing one in an amended form.

POSTAL OFFICIALS JAILED

Sequel To Mail Robbery

MUZAFFARPUR: April 10.

Mr. Zahiruddin, post master of Karnaul and Darshan, a runner have been charged with criminal breach of trust. Mr. Zahiruddin was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and Darshan has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. A mail robbery was committed during the elections of the Bihar Assembly and a sum of Rs. 3,150 was looted. After close police investigation Rs. 1,-645 was recovered from the post master's residence.

The runner made a confession. —A. P.

Relief To Sugar-Cane Growers?

PATNA, April 10.

It is understood a representation is being made by the local Government to the Railway Board to sanction an all round 25 per cent reduction on all long-distance sugar-cane traffic above 75 miles and a special reduction of 40 per cent from stations on the South Bihar section to Dehri-on-Sone. This is to clear the excess of sugar-cane in Warisaliganj area in the Northern Division.—A. P.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

FINANCIAL INQUEST OF THE LAST ENGLAND TOUR

(By J. C. MAITRA).

I am indebted to "The Field," Madras, for the detailed proceedings of the general meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India held at New Delhi on Sunday, 10th January, 1937. Although it seems rather late in the day to refer to it now, I find several items in it which I am sure will interest my readers a great deal. In the statement of receipts and expenditures of the tour in England, the following items of expenditure were noticed:—

Advance to Major Ricketts £105.
Expenditure on gratuities £415
Expenditure on Blazers £93.
& Rs. 1,700.
Expenditure on Medical exps £290.

It was unanimously decided that the passing of the accounts should be deferred until next meeting before which date the information on the above items should be made available to the Associations."

THE BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

We are still in the dark as to the explanations given by the Treasurer at the last meeting of the Board of Control held at Bombay last month. The public have a right to know how the moneys were spent and who were responsible for them. The minutes read further as follows:—

Arising out of discussions on the accounts, Bombay proposed and Bengal and Assam seconded the following resolution:—

(a) "While not expressing any disapproval of the efficiency of the Treasurer on the recent tour in England the Board resolves that when a team is touring abroad and a Treasurer is appointed he shall keep and be responsible for all accounts and the Manager shall make no disbursements except through the Treasurer."

This resolution was unanimously approved.

PUBLISH FULL ACCOUNTS.

The above items of expenditure together with the resolution mentioned above will now go to strengthen the rumours afloat for a long time that the men in charge of the tour bungled it not only from the playing point of view but also from the financial stand point. I should not be at all surprised if they make other deductions which are from complimentary to the men in charge. To allay the fears in the public mind and to restore this confidence in the Board of Control, the Board should publish the full statement of accounts together with the explanations at an early date.

AN OBLIGATION DISHONOURED.

"Indian Cricket" pointed out in January last: "The accounts of the Indian team's tour showed a loss of Rs. 18,760. The income was Rs. 1,25,740 and the expense amounted to Rs. 1,44,500, including Rs. 1,200 paid to C. S. Nayudu for his air passage and Rs. 1,650 to the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram for his passage. The tour thus proved to be a heavy drain on the funds of the Board who were left with a balance of Rs. 5,240 at the end of December, 1936, as against Rs. 24,000 in March, 1936."

In consequence of which the Board resolved that "it would not be practicable for the Board to make any further bonus payments to the members of the team."

HOW "VIZZY" ACTS.

It hardly redounds to the credit of the Board of Control that after having made a contract with the players to pay a certain bonus to each of them, they fail to meet their obligations. They have now to draw upon the sporting spirit of the players to forego the remainder of their shares. I have no doubt the players will readily accede to the request of the Board. What beats me, however, to think that the Maharaj Kumar in stead of making a handsome donation to the Board of Control for meeting the deficits should have quietly pocketted the Rs. 1,650 for his passage! I suppose all his expenses during the tour must have also been paid by the Board of Control. And what about his share of the bonus? By the way I hear that "Vizzy' has accepted a "kick-off" ministership, to apply a football team, in the U. P. Government—a fitting reward no doubt for his brilliant captaincy in England. We shall watch with interest his wonderful achievements as a Minister

AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

I propose to deal with the statement of accounts in connection with the England tour on a future occasion, as I hope to receive a copy together with the explanations at an early date. As for the Australian tour accounts, the Honorary Secretary reported that in spite of efforts made by him, the Madras and Mysore Cricket Associations were still in default in their financial obligations in respect of the Australian tour. Mr. Ranga Rao representing Madras explained that his association were financially crippled owing to losses sustained on the Ranji Championship matches. The meeting expressed definitely its view that financial commitments of this nature must be strictly adhered to by all Associations, and it was resolved to require the Madras and Mysore Cricket Associations to make payment of the amounts due by them, receipt of settlement to be reported to the Board at the next Board meeting.

SETTLEMENT AND AUDIT.

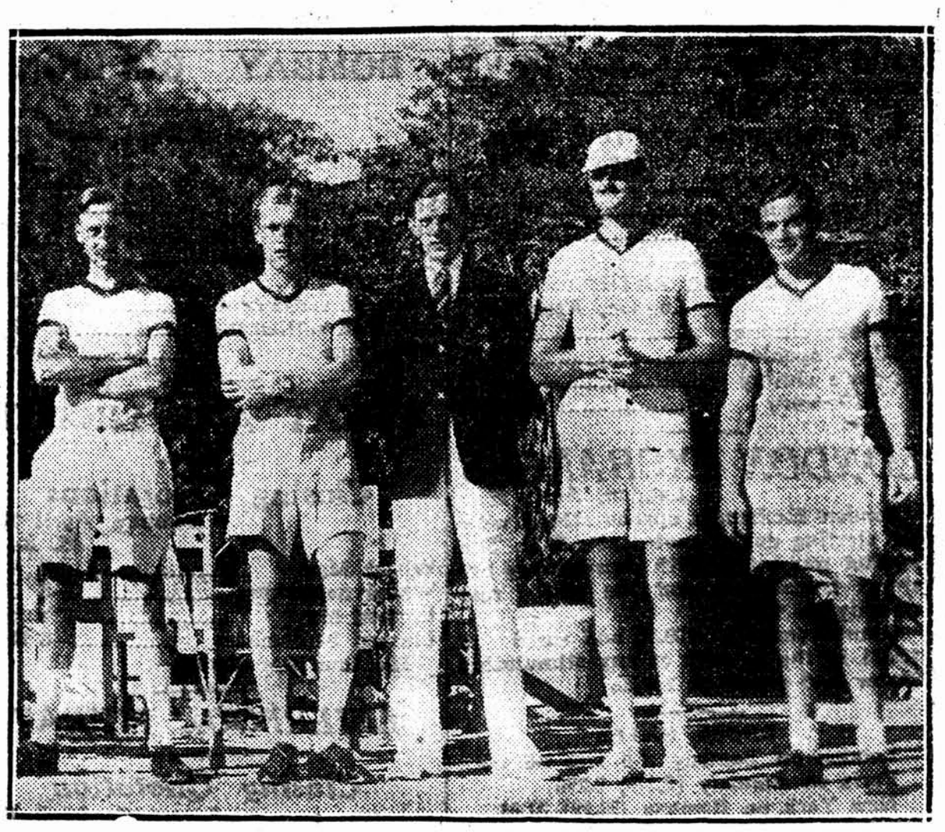
Regarding the losses in the Ranji Trophy Championship, 1936-37, statement showing the accurate pro-rata allotments to each Association in respect of the sum of Rs. 8,000 granted by the Board was laid before the meeting and recorded.

It was unanimously resolved that in respect of all future Ranji championship matches, foreign tour matches and any matches in respect of which the Board or visiting Associations are financially interested the Board should nominate auditors (if possible locally) to audit and certify the accounts of all such matches. It was further resolved that in future the accounts of the Ranji championship matches as between Associations must be completed and cash settlement effected within one week of the completion of the matches."

RANJI TROPHY.

Owing to the losses sustained by some of the Associations again last year, the Ranji Trophy championship is now in danger of abolition of suspension. It will be a calamity of the first magnitude if as all-embracing and all-covering Tournament of this kind is allowed to die for want of sufficient support from the public. Ways and means must be found out to set the tournament on a firm footing. I have my own ideas about making it thoroughly successful. I propose to lay my plans before the public and the Cricket Associations in my next article.

ALL-INDIA REGETTA AT ADYAR



In the All-India Regetta held at Adyar in finals, Poona beat the Rangoon University by 4 lengths in 3 minutes 27 secs.

KOLAR GOLD FOR BOMBAY

BANGALORE, April 9.

Sixteen bars of gold weighing 12,757 fine ozs. valued at Rs. 12,01,061, being the total output of the Kolar Gold Fields during the month of March, were dispatched to Bombay Mint.—United Press.

The Military Band of the Punjab Regiment, Poona, will entertain the Poona public at the Poona Industrial Exhibition on Saturday from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Exhibition has been extended up to April 18.

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Non-greasy
Delightful
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RADIAURUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors. 100 p.c. better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment Speedy, rapid cure. No unpleasant reactions. Laboratory proof of cure given For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free: HERIN AND KENT CLINIC 139, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Easy And Wheat Weak

BOMBAY, April 10

On Saturday cross rates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on account of liquidation. The undertone was quiet due to the exchange situation.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT WEAK

Wheat was weak in the absence of important buying.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1937
New York, April 10

Previous closing	13.99
To-day's opening	13.98
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	13.93
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1937
Liverpool, April 10

Previous closing	7.65
To-day's opening	7.67
Difference	plus 02
To-day's closing	7.62
Difference	plus 03

BROACH EXPECTATION

Aprial May ..... Rs. 245-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 10

Cotton displayed a somewhat quiet undertone owing to the exchange situation which is causing uneasiness among operators notwithstanding the change in the United States Government gold policy officially denied furthermore operators are awaiting the outcome of the Conference at White House regarding commodity markets.

The session opened trading in May at 13.98 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing movements were very narrow and the market declined further on liquidation closing with May at 13.93 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 10

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (14.06/14.06) 13.98/13.97
July (13.95/13.94) 13.84/13.83
October (13.45/13.42) 13.40/13.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 10

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (7.68) 7.62
American July (7.72) 7.66
Egyptian March (11.68) 11.65
Egyptian May (11.73) 11.75

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 10

Broach cotton for July-August delivery moved between Rs. 250-8 and Rs. 251-8 at night. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 251-0. Broach April-May delivery was Rs. 5-4 lower.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 10

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

New Crop April May (£21 3/8) £21 5/8 sellers.
Dunlop April (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers.
Lightning April (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (12 1/8 paid and sellers) 12 1/16 value
Forward July September (12 3/8 paid and sellers) 12 1/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata April May (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April May (£15 7/8 sellers) £15 3/4 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, April 10

Previous closing	4.89 23/32
To-day's opening	4.90 1/16
To-day's closing	4.90 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, April 10

Previous closing	4.89.81
To-day's opening	4.89.65
To-day's closing	4.90.05

FRANC RATE
London, April 10

Previous closing	108.93
To-day's opening	109.00
To-day's closing	109.25
Difference	plus 31

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 10

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.89.65. The market was active with considerably business transacting and the rate rose steadily to 490.05.

Franc opened at 109.00 and eased to 109.31 in the absence of any stimulating factor and closed at 109.25.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.270) 8.256
New York on Bombay (36.99) 37.04
London on Milan (92.97) 93.10
London on Shanghai (0.92) 0 92
London on Shanghai (1-2 19/32) 1-2 19/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£276 3/4 buyers £277 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£27 3/8 buyers £27 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£69 to £71) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, April 10

	Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	21 1/16d.	20 15/16d.
Forward	21 1/8d.	21d.

LONDON GOLD
London, April 10

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-9 1/2) £7-1-8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 123 3/4, July 123 and October 114. Trading was very quiet in the absence of any important buiyng with lower outside cables depressing sentiment.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 10

Chicago wheat opening price unreceived.

The market ruled quiet in the absence of any stimulating factor coupled with lower Liverpool advices.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery May 1937
Bombay, April 10

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	6	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	8	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	6	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	8	0

MONEY MARKET UNDISTURBED

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, April 10

Money Market: Recent factors that one moment sent certain markets to the depth of despair next to buoyant optimism failed to disturb equanimity of this market and with the reflow of easter currency together with fairly heavy dividend payments borrowers again commenced to find loans at our doorsteps. In commodities some improvement was noticeable here and there but generally undercurrent nervousness persists.

Wall Street was irregular and operators are cautious.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 10

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"Speculators sold. India bought at the decline. Buyers satisfied. Market quiet."

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 10
10-0 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	54	1	0
Silver 1st settlement	51	14	0
Silver 2nd settlement	54	7	0
Gold ready	34	14	6
Gold 1st settlement	34	14	0
Gold 2nd settlement	34	12	6
Sovereigns	22	4	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 10

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	6	4	3
Wheat September	6	3	3
Linseed May	8	6	6
Linseed September	8	11	6

The tone was steady

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 10

Liverpool wheat May closed at 123 1/8 as against the previous closing at 123 7/8.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 93-1 at 2 p.m.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	93	2	0
Highest	93	3	0
Lowest	93	0	6
Closing	93	1	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 10

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 10

The following were to-day's opening rates.

General Motors (dol 59 7/8) dol 60
N Copper Mining (dol 57 1/8) dol 57 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 113 1/4) dol 113 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 144 1/4) unquoted

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, April 10

To-day's closing quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cotton Sind May	27	2	9
July	26	12	9
Panjab May	21	6	6
July	21	9	0
Desi American May	28	8	0
July	26	12	9
January	26	12	9
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat July	34	8	0
Sellers.			
Gram July	24	5	0
Toria May	43	15	0
July	44	10	0
Cottonseed May	18	5	6
July	18	12	9

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Iron And Steels Steady

CALCUTTA, April 10

Jutes ruled steady at the decline.

In coals there was only limited turnover.

Teas continued steady.

Miscellaneous: Iron and Steels kept steady at last levels while copper and minings disclosed an easier tendency.

Government securities: Steady.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 93/1 small lots; five per cent U P Bonds 1944 110/8; five and a half per cent loan 1945/55 118/9 small lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 128

Cottons: Bowreah ord 293 odd lot; Dunbar ord 195; Elgin 131; Kesoram 8/1; Muir Mills ord 290; New Ring 90; New Victoria 1/12.

Coals: Bengal 338; Baraboni annas 10; Burrakur 18/4; c div; Burra Dhemo 3/14; Equitable 38/4; Ranegunge 37/8; Sendra 14; South Karanpura 8/8; Talcher 2/15.

Jutes: Anglo India 408; Auckland 200; Birla 22/6; Bally 210; Barnagore 164; Cheviot 200; Clive 27/12; Dalhousie 345; National 25; Nuddea 54; Orient 191; Reliance 78/8; Standard 309; Union 412/8

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 14/8; Indian Copper 4/4; Rhodesia Copper 3/14; Reliance Firebricks 16/8; Agra Elec 156; Bengal Telephone ord 21/12; Bengal Telephone pref 14/8; Burn and Co ord 366; Indian Galvanizing 23/4 ex div; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 604; Indian Iron and Steel 63/4; Hukumchand elec 11/13; Saran Engineering 10; B I Corporation ord 4/10 ex div; Dunlop Rubber ord 26/9; Walford Transport 3/6; Bengal Paper ord 105 ex div; Midnapore Zemindari 110.

Rubbers: Amalgamated 2-45 cts ex div; Digwarrah 22/4; Glenealy 2-40 cts; Calcuta Landing and Shipping 22 small lots.

Sugars: Champaran 19/4; Ganesh Sugar 13/8; Jutlibari 17/8.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 99/12 small lot; five and half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie Property 103/4; three and quarter per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal 97/8; four per cent 1910/11 Calcutta Municipal 101/8 small lot.—A. P.

Punjab Press On Zetland's Speech

LAHORE: April 10.

Commenting on Lord Zetland's speech, the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the Secretary of State has demolished for Congress the contention that the formation of minority ministries is a violation of the terms of the Act and the Instrument of Instructions. Lord Zetland has rendered notable service by his authoritative clarification of the situation and there is nothing in his exposition of incontestable facts to justify the tone of bitterness in the comments of his speech in Congress circles.

"The Tribune" has not yet published any comment in this connection.—A. P.

FEDERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Before adjourning the Federation 'sine die', Mr. D. P. Khaitan, the out-going President, said that he was confident that in future also, as in the past, the federation would continue to render service in the best interests of the country (cheers).

Immediately after the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce concluded its session, the newly elected committee met and elected Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta as Vice-President for the current year, and co-opted the following six persons on the committee: Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. G. L. Mehta, Rao Bahadur Shivratan Mehta, Lala Gursaranlal, Mr. M. C. Ghia and Mr. Maha Narain.—A.P.

While sanctioning the expenses incurred by the Corporation of Madras in connection with the reception accorded to Sir Frank Noyce during his recent visit to Madras, the Government have pointed out that, in future, no such expenditure (falling within the scope of Rule 10 of Schedule V) should be incurred without obtaining the previous sanction of the Government.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 10.

Following a decline of 21 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 250/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and improved to Rs. 251/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 250/4. The undertone of the market was easy and the tendency of the market seems downward as anticipated.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market was steady with Broach J/A quoted at Rs. 251/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	245	4	0
Broach J/A	250	0	0
Oomra May	232	8	0
Oomra July	234	8	0
Bengal May	200	8	0
Bengal July	202	4	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th April	20,543
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,353,308
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,029,772
Increase	324,026

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

May 158 July 179 October 189 at Cross Rate 4.89 23/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 244—Liverpool May 7.63 Rs. 87 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1937 249/8—Liverpool July 7.67 Rs. 84 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 244/8—New York May 13.99 Rs. 73 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 23/32.

Broach J/A. 1937 249/8—New York July 13.86 Rs. 65 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 23/32.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 10.

June	80.60—50
July	81.60—30

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 10.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2d. to £7-1-9 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate advanced 156 points at 108.93 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted at 4.89 23/32. London silver prices improved 1/16d. at 21 1/16d. India bought and Speculators sold. Business was small market is quiet. The market was unchanged and very quiet. It is inclined to be offered but there was no business. New York silver prices advanced 1/4 cent to 46 1/8 cents. Montreal silver prices advanced 30 to 60 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 19/32. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	34	15	0
Chaitra	34	15	0
Vaishakh	34	14	0
SILVER—			
Ready	54	3	0
Chaitra	51	15	0
Vaishakh	54	8	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 9.

April	46.65 plus 30
May	46.48 plus 30
July	46.60 plus 60

Gold Exports

Bar gold valued Rs. 79,11,090 was exported from Bombay this week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the Gold Standard now amounts to Rs. 2,95,66,73,595.

LONDON METALS

London, April 9.

Copper	£ 64 5 0
Spelter	£ 27 15 0
Lead	£26 17 6
Tin	£272 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 10

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£65-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£64-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£71-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 46
Copper sheets	Rs. 60

Tone: Steady.

Extensive Unloading In Steel Shares

RECORD DROP IN PRICES

Market Demoralised And Unsettled

BOMBAY. April 10.

In one hour's session, the local Share Bazar staged a record fall in Steel prices on extensive unloading by Professional Operators.

The rise in prices of Steel sheets, which was much talked yesterday in Bazar together with Professional support was nothing more than speculative trick to put outsiders in a wrong box and mention of this was made in this column.

As pointed out, the market is manipulated and yesterday's buyers were principal sellers to-day.

There was a marked absence of any support and the Bull Clique played a havoc. The market opened to-day very steady and Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,890. Prices improved to Rs. 1,900 when the Professional Operators began to unload on an unwilling market.

Prices kept on sagging till the close and Dfds. lost about Rs. 220 from to-day's highest level and closed at Rs. 1,680, which was the lowest level of the day.

The market was demoralised and unsettled and business was fairly active. The special feature of the market was offers of large blocs in a lump of one deal for which there was no absorbing power.

To-day's drop in steel shares is mostly due to undesired situation which has recently developed in the market.

Professional operators who boasted of taking deliveries of shares through the Clearing House, could not arrange with usual channels and Banks, and they found themselves in a precarious state.

They were forced to make arrangements outside and as mentioned yesterday, unduly large differences had to be paid.

It is understood that a lot of 600 shares was transferred at a budlee difference of Rs. 45 and a further lot of 2,000 shares was arranged at a difference of Rs. 70 per share.

If these reports are correct, it goes to prove htat the credit of buyers is so low that they were forced to pay such differences.

The Stock Exchange auhtorities will d well in looking into business of such a character, as such business naturally lowers the prestige of India's premier market.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 10.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	322	8
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	981	4
100 CENTURY	225	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	320	0
100 COLABA (nil)	155	0
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 11	0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	152	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	231	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1.725	0
100 Indore	55	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	327	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	665	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	71	14
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	247	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Rs. 1)	55	8
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,600	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	103	2
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	268	12
100 Swan (nil)	110	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1440	0
10 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,515	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	375	0
50-100 India (Rs 2-8)	131	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	130	8
5 Union (As 4)	5-10	-6
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	183	0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	45	0
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs 4)	155	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	585	0
40 Katni Def (Rs. 83-8-9)	2,600	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	430	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7.)	345	0
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	32	14
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	561	4
70 United (Rs. 5)	184	0
INSURANCE.		
80-500 Empire (Rs 14)	1250	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44	4
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5.900	0
10-50 Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	7
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	0
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	182	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1675	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 10.

Century (234/6) 235 230 226 225

Bom. Dyeing (1015) 1020 1007 1000 982 981

Kohinoor (336/14) 338 331 332 329 330 327

Central India (330) 335 320

New Great (261/4) 262 248 247

Simplex (108/12) 110 103

Swadeshi (278/12) 282 275 270 268

Bundi (45/4) 45/4

I. Cement (593/12) 595 592 583 585

Shahabad (570) 570 567 565 561

Andhra (1705) 1700 1695 1675

Tata Hydro (181/4) 182/8 181/4

Tata Power (1500) 1500 1491 1492

Tram. Ord. (151/4) 151/4

T. Steel Dfd (1865) 1880 1835 1845 1770 1780 1740 1750 1700 1680

T. Steel Ord. (367) 367 363 355 348 350 339 340 336 337

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178/12) 178/8 179

Bellapur (185) 185 181

B. Steam (302/8) 301

B. Burma (743/12) 745 736 730 717

50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
100 Bom. Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100 T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	181	14
1000 T. POWER (Rs. 40)	1492	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0
100 C. Province	94	8
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	92	0
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	8
100 Sara Sirajgunje	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	766	4
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	66	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 7-8)	1680	0
75 T. STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	337	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	357	8
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	181	4
200 B'bay Saw Dep (Rs 4)	90	0
250 B. STEAM (Rs. 15)	301	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-9)	717	8
50 Do Contry (Rs. 5)	237	8
8sh. Br. B Petrol (nil)	7-8	-0
50 B. TELEPHONE (1-8)	116	8
9 Burma Corp. (As 8)	14	4
2sh. Indian Copper	4	5
10 Indian I. and Steel	64	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	155	0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs 2)	54	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	650	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	620	0
15 Scindia	30	11
30 PREMIER CON.	101	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	30	4
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1550	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	84	8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7-1/2 p.c Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	200	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	179	8
7 p.c Vishnu	692	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	4
7 p.c Sholapur	84	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 10.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/5
3 per cent 1951/54	101/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	93/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
5 per cent 1939/44	105/8
5 per cent 1940/43	108/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	119/0
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	111
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
5 per cent 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101/8

Tone:—Steady.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 9.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	102
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103

AHMEDABAD SHARES

Ahmedabad, April 10

Ashok	Rs. 232
Aryodaya Spinning	Rs. 212-8
Calico	Rs. 569-6
Gujarat cotton	Rs. 30
Jubili	Rs. 176-14
Marsdan	Rs. 80
Motilal Hirabhai	Rs. 57-8
Monogram	Rs. 53-12
Rajanagar	Rs. 325

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 9.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 246 3/4; Highest 248 3/4; Lowest 246 3/4; Closing 247 1/4

Broach July/Aug. Op. 251 3/4; Highest 253 1/4; Lowest 251 3/4; Closing 252 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 234 1/4; Highest 234 1/2; Lowest 234; Closing 234 1/2.

Oomra July Op. 236 1/2; Highest 236 1/2; Lowest 236; Closing 236 1/2

Bengal May Op. 201 1/2; Highest 202 1/2; Lowest 201 1/2; Lowest 201 1/2; Closing 201 3/4.

Bengal July Op. 203 1/2; Highest 204 Lowest 203 1/2; Closing 203 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-4-37) Rs. 6 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-6-37) Rs. 19.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 10.

April	273.90 plus 180
June	269.10 —40
July	267.90 —50
August	267.00 —50
October	265.60

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 10

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10

Shipment April June Rs. 4-15-6

Shipment July September Rs. 4-15

Shipment Oct Dec Rs. 4-15-6

Kesar Rs. 11-4

Saraya Rs. 10-13

Java Spot F 5.65

"Statesman" Agrees With Congress

NEW DELHI: April 10.

In an editorial, headed "Lord Zetland's Misunderstanding" the "Statesman" writes:—

"If the Act is really such that there is the slightest difficulty in the Governors telling the Congress leaders that there is nothing to prevent their going ahead with the programme outlined in the Election Manifesto, then we have to admit that we, too, have been mistaken about the Act. We, too, would recognise that it should soon be replaced by another.

Further it laments: "We have championed it vigorously because we have believed it confers on Indian real power to carry through long over-due reforms".

"HINDUSTAN TIMES" COMMENTS

The "Hindustan Times" writes that if even in the sense in which we interpret the terms of the Delhi resolution no assurance can be given by the Governors to enable them to carry out the Congress constructive programme embodied in the election manifesto and the Wardha resolutions, then indeed we are at one with the Secretary of State in his scepticism about a possible interview between the Viceroy and Gandhiji serving any useful purpose.

It would then be useless for any Congressman to crawl on all fours before the Viceroy's House, only to be told what the position of the provincial representatives of the Congress in the matter really is.

"NATIONAL CALL" ON ZETLAND

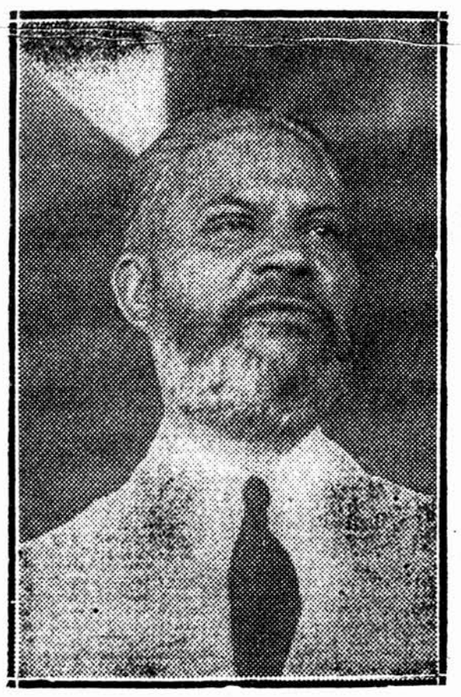
The "National Call" declares that Lord Zetland's statement has made a bad situation worse. The paper adds "what amazes us is the purely academic character of the discussion that has hitherto taken place. Even assuming that an assurance is not possible, is the Government justified in continuing the present 'impasse' and imposing the farce of dummy ministries, the main point is whether the will of the people is to prevail or the will of the Governor".—A.P.

BEHIND BRITISH BOMBAST

London Anxious To End Crisis

"It may be all right for author of editorials in the London daily papers to indulge in arguments placing the blame for the present crisis at the door of the Congress and dropping dark hints to the effect that the Congress leaders will live to regret their impossible attitude. But those with responsibility in Whitehall know quite well that such arguments do not in fact carry things far, writes the London correspondent" of the "Daily Express" on the reaction of the Empire capital to the news about the Indian dealock.

The feeling is strong in London that the Secretary of State should act—decisively and quickly, if the crisis is not to worsen and that the task is too grave for handling by Provincial Governors.



Sir Mahomed Zaffrullah Khan, Member of Viceroy's Executive Council, who left for England yesterday.

Sir James Addison, a Lahore High Court Judge, who sailed for England by yesterday's mail boat.

"Get Salvation By Serving Cause Of Country"

Mrs. Naidu's Presidential Address At Women's Conference

NEW DELHI: April 9.

"Everyone in our country is fighting for his or her freedom and to get rid of slavery. We cannot wash our sins by visiting temples, mosques, churches or fasting or by going on pilgrimage alone.

"We can get salvation through consistent efforts in the cause of the country", declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her presidential speech at the meeting of the All-India Women's Conference, held to-day at the Cinema Majesitc in Old Delhi.

Continuing Mrs. Naidu observed that the All-India Women's Conference was a non-political organisation and was devoted to the numerous problems relating to the welfare of the women in the country.

She was sure that their activities would gradually extend among the peasants and the labouring classes.

She thought the task before them was essentially economic and concerned the health and welfare of the women of the country and their children.

She enumerated the various services rendered by the A. I. W. C. in the cause of Indian womanhood and made special reference to the work done by them on the occasion of the last earthquake. She emphasised that everybody amongst them could do some social service in her limited sphere and observed that if the conditions of the poor remained unchanged Swaraj was meaningless.

She referred to the active interest taken by Princess Nilaufer of Hyderabad in the cause of Indian womanhood and eulogised the services rendered by Mrs. Asaf Ali for the same.

Mrs. Nalini Krishna Rao read the report of the session of the A. I. W. C. held at Ahmedabad.

The meeting, in conclusion, passed resolutions urging upon the Improvement Trust of Delhi to provide suitable houses for the working classes, deploring that the present arrangement for medical inspection of school children as entirely unsatisfactory, and asking the Delhi Municipal Committee to enforce that no person whose name has not been registered in accordance with the provision of section 14 of the Punjab Nurses Registration Act, 1932, shall practise as nurse, health visitor, midwife or trained Dai within the Delhi Municipal area.—United Press.

MASSES WILL DECIDE

Ministerial Crises Are Not Ended With Zetland's Statement, Says "C. R."

MADRAS, April 10.
(By Telephone.)

"The quarrel is not ended with the statement in Parliament; the 35 million voters of India have a say in the matter", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in an interview with the Associated Press at Nellore, where he arrived this afternoon in the course of his Andhra tour.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that he had nothing to add to what Pandit Nehru had said and what he himself had stated at public meetings in anticipation of the statement in Parliament.

He added that the various provincial Governors having taken every step on specific instructions from the Secretary of State, we could not have expected anything else from Lord Zetland at this stage.

"The future depends", concluded Mr. Rajagopalachariar, "on the strength of the people behind the Congress".—A.P.

JAWAHAR WANTS FACTS FROM TRICHUR

TRICHUR, April 8.

A telegram has been received by the local Congress Secretary from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, to the effect that the President has come to understand that repressive measures were being adopted in the State.

The Congress Secretary has been asked to give a detailed account of the recent political happenings in Trichur.—United Press.

UNION OF STATES ROUND BARODA?

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

It is understod that the Cantonment area of Baroda State, except the portion of the Residency will be handed to the State shortly.

It is further understood that a scheme of amalgamation of the smaller states round Baroda is being evolved.

Details are lacking.

Mr. Mardy Jones, ex-Labour M.P. is staying in Baroda at present with a view to studying the conditions of the people of the state vis-a-vis the Federation.—A.P.

GOVT. HOUSE SENTRY SHOT AT

LUCKNOW, April 10.

Another shooting accident occurred at the Government House Gate this morning as a result of which the sentry on duty, belonging to 1/9th Jat Regiment was injured in the leg.

It is alleged that some unknown person dressed in white appeared at a little distance from the sentry and after shooting disappeared in the darkness.

A similar accident occurred on November 6 last.—A. P.

SENTRY PROGRESSING

LUCKNOW, April 10.

No political motive is ascribed to the shooting tragedy. The sentry has been taken to the hospital and is progressing. No arrest has yet been made. It is stated that the injured sentry fired in return, but missed.—A.P.

"BANNU GIRL" KIDNAPPING CASE

BANNU, April 9.

The hearing of the suit for the restoration of conjugal rights, brought by Nurali Shah, who is undergoing imprisonment in Haripur Jail in connection with the well-known "Bannu girl" kidnapping case, was taken up to-day in the court of the Senior Sub-Judge, following receipt of the girl's evidence which has been taken by a Commission at Hoshiarpur.

Evidence was led that the statement given by the girl Ramkauri before Capt. Gobb, the Deputy Commissioner, was a voluntary one. She had affirmed in that statement that she had accepted Islam as her religion, but the statement was not taken as a solemn affirmation. Malik Khudabaux, a member of the North-West Frontier Province Assembly, who is counsel for the plaintiff, said that the identity of girl who appeared before the Commission was, in the eyes of the plaintiff, under a cloud of suspicion, and he pleaded that, in view of the great importance of the case, the court be pleaded to order the proceedings of the Hoshiarpur Commission to be void and the girl be produced in Bannu and examined again.

The defence will make reply hereto on April 27.

A large number of Mullahs were among those present in the court compound.—A.P.

'Plane Movements In Waziristan

BANNU, April 9.

A squadron of 27 aeroplanes was seen flying at a great height towards north Waziristan to-day. Half an hour later they flew back in the direction from which they had come. The Mirali-Thal Road is still closed to traffic. The mail service to Razmak has been diverted via Tank and Jandola.—A.P.

A verdict of accidental death was pronounced by the Coroner's Jury to-day at the adjourned inquest on Anjubai Kashinath, a cooly, employed in the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills at Victoria Road.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

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Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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Don't Miss Your Copy

IRISH BREEDERS USE HORSE-SENSE

(Continued from page 30)

course there came the stayers Athford, Trigo (winner of the English Derby, and Irish and English St. Legers, plus further races), Harinero, Primero, etc. Athasi, dam of those named and other winners, had won for her by them £52,000 stake-money. Trigo's contribution to that sum was £27,102.

The Derby victory of Mahmoud also put "the cat amongst the pigeons" of the experts who 'crabbed' the line of blood from which he was bred. His fourth dam was the brilliant sprinter Americus Girl (bred in Co. Cork). But arising from a strange twist of mind, many well-informed folk would not hear patiently the claim that a stayer might come from her family, which was held to be 'merely a family of sprinters'.

'You know', the objectors would emphasise, 'that three parts of the chicken belongs to the hen', meaning thereby that female influence was almost overwhelmingly dominant in a given animal's pedigree. This is a wholly erroneous conclusion; for without exception there are both sprinting and satying 'lines' of blood in the pedigree of all thoroughbreds.

Up popped Mahmoud to win the Derby over a mile and a half. He was begotten by Blandford's son, Blenhelm. Almost everywhere one looks the influence of Blandford is found.

There is not a single thoroughbred, of British or Irish breeding, without the blood of Birdcatcher, in his or her veins—many, not the few, have several strains of his blood.

Baron, the Winner of St. Leger.

Birdcatcher—not a great racehorse—but history tells his greatness as sire was bred by Mr. George Knox at Brownstown House, Curragh, Co., Kildare, in 1833. One of his sons was The Baron (also bred at the Curragh); and The Baron won the English St. Leger.

The Baron (who was at stud in England) begot Stockwell—termed in his day "the Emperor of Stallions"; and, as I have shown, Stockwell's progeny won a record sum of money in 1866, the record standing until Blandford's stock came along a few years ago and established a new record

Now, Blandford traced in direct paternal succession—that is, sire by sire—right back to Birdcatcher. Thus, Blandford was begotten by Swynford; Swynford by John O'Gaunt; John O'Gaunt by Isinglass; Isinglass by Isonomy; Isonomy by Sterling; Sterling by Oxford, and Oxford by Birdcatcher.

I dare venture say that not even Irishmen themselves—justifiably proud though they be of the excellence of the horses they breed—realise the contribution, of almost incalculable value, made by Irish strains in the development of the thoroughbred racehorse.

I doubt that there is even general knowledge of the immense economic value which horsebreeding is to our country—not to mention the prestige which horsebreeding has won for it the wide world over.

AUTHOR CONDEMNS CRUEL SPORTS

Hugh Walpole, the novelist, recalled last night his fears when, as a boy, he was bullied by others.

He was speaking at a meeting at Oxford when a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruel Sports was inaugurated

They should not get their amusement by putting animals into a state of terror, he said. He saw once two gardeners hold their spade in front of a fox which had run to earth and keep it untill the pack came up.

In the fox's eyes he saw the terror which had been his when, with other small boys, he waited at school to be bullied by bigger boys.

FIRST BOOK ON FOOTBALL: PRINTED 1580

A work described as "the first book on football" was sold for £2 10s. at Sotheby's yesterday.

Printed at Florence in 1580, the game it described was "Giuoco del Calcio" ("game of kicking") and it is stated that it closely resembled modern football.

The sale of works by William Blake, poet and painter, which have come from the manor house library of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Moss, of Sonning-on-Thames realised £6,000.

The original value of several of the books was only a few pence.

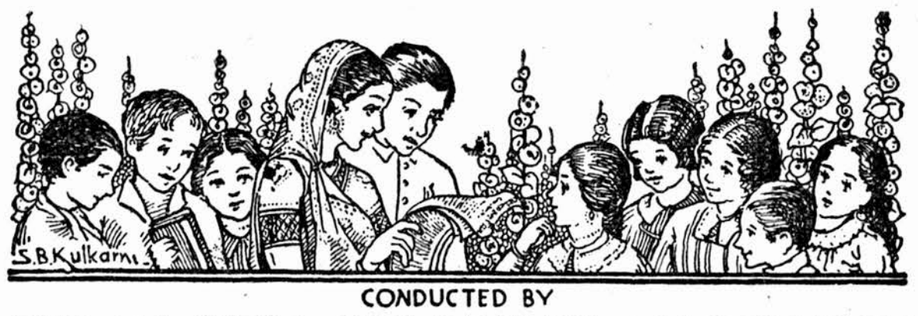
It was the first time for many months that American buyers had come into the London sale rooms.

"The Songs of Innocence" with 54 plates, by "the author and printer, W. Blake" 1789, was secured by Dr. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, for the record price of £1,400.

Dr. Rosenbach's representative also secured for £750 another copy with 31 plates of the 1789 issue.

Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York, paid £620 for Blake's work "America: a Prophecy."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Every little thing in this world counts. Even the mode of your speaking matters. We must realize that certain character is most disagreeable; it is not exactly what he says, but the nasty way he says it!

These words are worth remembering. Speech consists of two things—the actual words and the way they are said. There are the words, but with them go the smiles or the frowns, the sweet tone or the surly manner of the speaker.

Till we know how a thing is said we cannot tell what its effect will be. That is why we can never know a great speaker from his written words. Neither can we know him if, in reading his words, we imagine him as speaking with less kindliness of manner than he really spoke.

A lie is always a vulgar thing: but when we have made up our minds always to speak the truth the battle is not over; we have still to learn the right way of putting it. You know, we ought "to speak the truth in love," which means that we should be careful, in speaking the truth, to be thinking all the time of the one who is listening.

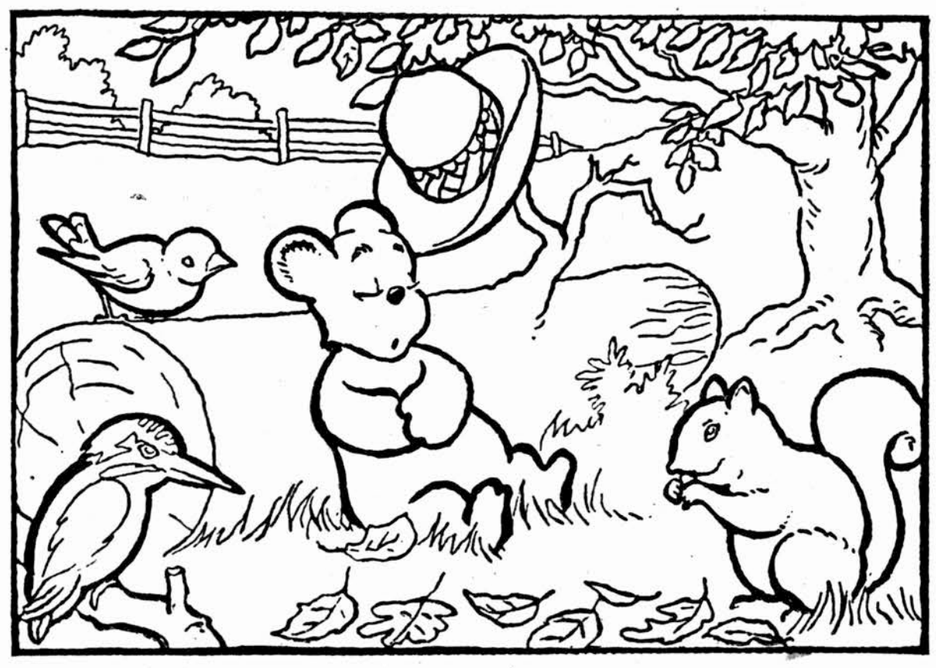
The captain of the school sports has to tell one of his companions that he is not playing as well as he might; in fact, he has grown decidedly slack. It is not a pleasant thing to say. The captain may go to him with a sneer, or in a towering rage, or at a time when everybody is within bearing his words may cut like knives, and leave the slacker his enemy for life, and more a slacker than ever. "It's the nasty way he says it!"

Or the captain may choose his time and ask the slack forward to have a chat with him at leisure. He will tell him all that is good about him, and then, with a smile get him to see what is wrong, to feel ashamed of himself, and to leave him as keen as possible to have another chance. That is the way to get the best out of him. "It's the jolly way he says it!"

What is the difference between the two ways? The right way to speak the truth is to speak it in love, which means that the speaker is not thinking about himself but about the other. The wrong way is to speak it like a prig who thinks himself so much better than the other, and does not care whether his words help the other or not. The right way goes with a smile; the wrong way with a sneer.

As we move through life, if we are honest, we shall have to say things sometimes which are true but hard; at such times we shall do well not to be prigs, and not to be thinking about ourselves at all. It is astonishing what a difference this will make. Try it. The one thing may drown your fellow-friend in the deep seas; the other will lift him up high above the waters: Don't you want to save those who cling to you?

COLOURING PRIZE COMPETITION.



Cut out this picture, stick it on a post card, then colour it brightly with paint or crayons. Write your age, name and address on the back or front of the card and send it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within a fortnight from to-day. Also please mention whether boy or girl.

All boys and girls studying upto Matriculation can take part in the Competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number and the others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Age will be taken into consideration in judging and prizes will be awarded accordingly.

BALANCING THE PLATE.
(Photo by H. G. Ropewalla).

THE LITTLE PILFERER.
(Photo by H. G. Ropewalla).

A LITTLE MORE.

A little more kindness, a little less creed;
A little more giving, a little less greed;
A little more smile, a little less frown;
A little less kicking a man when he's down;
A little more 'we,' a little less 'I';
A little more laugh, a little less cry;
A little more flowers on the pathway of life;
And fewer on graves at the end of the strife.

IMPORTANCE OF HANDICRAFTS

(By Mrs. Hansa Mehta).

Something like ninety per cent. of people in this country live in villages. The chief occupation of these villagers is the cultivation of land. But during a part of the year they have no work to do on land and then they turn to some hand industry like weaving or wood carving, etc., which might have brought them a good income in the past.

In days of yore, some of these handicrafts were renowned far and wide for the beauty of their workmanship. In these days of machinery, however, the cheapness of machine-made goods has killed many of these ancient crafts. People get no market for their handwork and are slowly forgetting their art. The result is poverty and sloth and all the evils that come in their train.

If, therefore, we wish to rescue them from this degradation, we must revive the handicrafts. That is the only way to help them out of their poverty as long as the present social order remains.

These arts and handicrafts get no recognition in the educational institutions of the country. The modern tendency among children is to go to school with the fixed idea of passing the Matriculation Examination and then to rush for some University Degree. A vast majority of Graduates have to be content with some cheap clerical job, as they are not fit for anything else.

The schools as well as the universities burden you with brain work. The schools at the most teach you drawing and painting or sewing and needlework. But how many schools ever bother to teach you carpentry or wood carving, or pottery or metal work or weaving or canework or even photography? And yet all these crafts are useful, and when you are out of job, might help you to bring some income, or you may develop these arts and make your living out of them!

If the schools you go to do not provide any facilities for learning these crafts you must try to get outside help and learn at least one handicraft thoroughly. It will serve you as a second string to your bow. And when you grow up and find yourself fighting against adverse circumstances where mere brain work will be of little avail, you can turn to this craft and feel that you know at least something which will not allow you to starve.

Do not, therefore, forget to develop your hands as you go along developing your brain.—"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper".

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

REARING A FROG.

(By Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka).

One day Chandubhai brought a tiny fish-like thing in a glass jar. It was moving to and fro in the water just like a fish.

Chandubhai was very fond of rearing insects. Every day he used to feed that fish with something or the other. Generally it was moss that he gave.

One day it so happened that the tail of that fish disappeared and instead we saw four tiny legs protruding from under the stomach.

We were very much surprised and asked Chandubhai, "Brother! what has become of the fish? From where did you get this new animal?"

Chandubhai brought a magnifying glass and asked us to look at the little thing through that glass

The glass showed us a big frog. So we asked: "Chandubhai! This looks just like a young one of a frog. When did you bring this?"

Chandubhai said: "I have not opened the jar. I have brought nothing new. The fish-like thing you saw before is there."

We asked: "Well! how then has this thing happened?" Chandubhai replied: "That is the wonderful part of it. The tail of that fish is broken and from it has come out a frog." We exclaimed "How wonderful! Has the fish really changed into a frog?"

Chandubhai said, "Oh no! the fish is not changed into a frog. Only a frog has changed into a frog."

We exclaimed "But....."

Chandubhai said, "The fact is that first of all the frogs lay their eggs in water—"

We interrupted, "Is it a fact that frogs lay eggs? We were under the impression that frogs gave birth to their young ones?"

Chandubhai said, "No, frogs lay eggs. When these eggs break, tiny fish-like things come out of them and they move in water like any other fish. They are then called the tadpoles."

We said, "We know the rest. This young one when it grows will be able to jump about."

Chandubhai said, "Yes, this small thing will gradually grow into a big frog and will make noise like Drang Drang Drang Drang."

Mani said, "Oh yes! I have often heard frogs making 'Drum Drum' at night."

Shira said, "Yes, I too have heard that noise".

Jibi said, "Yes, when the rains come these frogs make such a racket, that one can hardly hear anything else. All the frogs together start a chorus of Draoun, Draoun, Draoun, Draoun, Draoun."

Raghu said, "Yes, these noises are worth hearing. The big frogs make Draoun, Draoun, while the small female frogs produce the soft drawn out note Darraoon, Darraoon.

Vinod said, "That is so, but Chandubhai! why do you rear these frogs?"

Chandubhai said, "I rear them to see their habits."

Vinod asked, "What does that mean? I do not understand you."

Chandubhai said, "The meaning is that I am a student of zoology. My work is to find out details about the various animals, what they eat, how they grow, how they breathe, how they sleep, whether they fight among themselves. whether they are afraid of any one, their likes, dislikes, etc., I find out all that by rearing them. Many people have studied frogs and I shall also study them."

We said, "This is most interesting. We would also like to do the same."

Chandubhai said, "Then you also should observe the small small insects, feed them, play with them and watch them through the magnifying glass"

We said, "How funny! To begin with we shall keep a frog. We shall keep it in a tub and observe what it does. Will you bring a frog for us?"

Chandubhai said, "Sure, I shall bring a frog for you."

MATHEMATICAL PUZZLES

(Sent By Bro. Jacob Issacs)

(A) Father was filling up a form, "What is the number of our car, Mozelle"? he asked his daughter. "I can remember the letters but not the figure."

"Well, father," replied Mozelle, "the first and last figures are the same, and if you multiply them together you get the two middle figures. Also the sum of the two middle figures gives the first and the last figures."

What was the number?

ANSWER: 9 8 1 9.

(B) A certain building, which had been erected many years ago, was badly damaged by fire. It was decided to pull down the wreakage and re-build on the same site.

The original foundation stone, bearing its date of errection, was used for the new building, but the contractors placed it up side down and nobody noticed the reversal.

In what year was the original building errected?

ANSWER: 1 8 8 1.

CHAIR FOR DOLLY

(Sent By Sis. Rukmini Desai)

Take a gentleman's visiting-card, and draw two diagonals from corner to corner. Then at the centre, where they cross, stick a pin through the card right up to the head.

Now take an ordinary cotton reel, and upon the flat end of the reel lay the card with the pin hanging down inside the hole. Hold the reel up with the card on top, and blow into the lower end of the hole.

We naturally expect the card to fly away as soon as we blow, but it will not move off, however hard we blow into the hole. You could use this as a seat for the tiny doll-child.

TRY YOUR SKILL

(Sent By Bro. David Francis)

Place a teacup near the edge of the table. Then carefully balance a pice on the rim of the teacup. Now blow the coin so that it flies right over the cup without falling inside. The trick can be done, although it requires a little practice.

This trick will make a good game for two or three players, each player scoring one point every time the coin flies over the teacup.

"GO" AND "TAG"

(Sen by Bro. Arjun Singh).

This is a sporting and amusing game to play in the fields.

You want two sides of eight players each, lined up about fifty feet apart. Half-way between them a stick is stuck in the ground. On this a handkerchief is put. An umpire is chosen to stand by the stick.

When the umpire says "Go," a player from each side (in order of numbers) races to the stick and tries to snatch the handkerchief before the other gets it. The one who fails must chase the successful one back to his line and try to "tag" him before he gets home.

If he succeeds he takes the handkerchief holder back to his own line as prisoner, but if he fails he must stay as prisoner in the victor's line.

The game goes on till all one side has been taken prisoner.

A COUPLE OF JOKES

(Sent By Sis. Aloo Jehangir)

(1) The train had reduced speed going round a hair-pin bend, when the boastful tourist remarked: "We have bends in the track worse than this one in my country! Why, it's even possible for the driver and guard to shake hands!"

"That's nothing," replied the other passenger. "The bends on our railways are so sharp that the driver sometimes sees the back of his neck!"

(2) "Now these shirts, sir, are extra strong," said the eloquent shop assistant. "Believe me, sir, they simply laugh at the laundry!"

"I know," remarked the customer. "I've had that kind before. They came back from the laundry with their sides split!"

The world is a very happy place, where every child should dance and sing, and always have a smiling face, and never sulk for anything.

A TONGUE TWISTER.

Dear Dada,

I am sending you a tongue-twister to be published in the "Pushpa," or in the "Children's Corner," or in both, or in none.

"Hey! spies, have you spied spies that spied spies wanted spice, but had no pice?"

Yours, loving,
R. C KALE.
(Nasik).

BEGIN AND FINISH.

(By Bro. Kailash C. Jain).

An ancient king who was fond of flowers, once saw fresh blooming fragrant flowers when he was passing through a garden. The King wanted to take all the flowers and therefore ordered his Aid-de-Camp to call the gardener.

The gardener came, and after he had made due salutation, was ordered to weave a garland of all those flowers within twenty-four hours. The gardener pondered. It appeared a difficult task to him.

He thought it was impossible even to collect all the flowers within twenty four hours, not to say of making a garland out of them.

While thinking so a vision came to him. He saw some one telling him, "Begin thy work and it will be finished". The gardener got up and began to pick the flowers.

To his surprise the work was finished within five hours. He gave the garland to that "Princely lover of flowers" and got a good reward.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A GAME OF MARBLES.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

BE KIND TO ANIMALS.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

Revolt Of The Hens

(Continued from page 7)

broad-minded enough not to have a slightest objection to it. We, in return, wish to enjoy the same privilege and expect from you a similar spirit of tolerance. You should not treat us as if we were your inferiors. We demand equality for ourselves."

"Indeed!" said the cock, "and on the basis of equality you demand the right to polyandry. Perhaps it is the sort of equality which you think I have not given you. If so, I am afraid I shall never be able to understand equality in this light, I do think you my equals, I do love you all, but surely with all my love, with all my sense of equality I cannot be expected to start laying eggs!"

"Please don't be sarcastic," said the hen, and the others breathed assent. "We beg of you not to be sarcastic and not to get offended."

"Oh, I am not at all offended," said the cock, looking very much offended and very much aggrieved, "It is no use getting offended. It is as clear to you as to me that our relations whatever they are and in whatever form they exist, are on the basis of mutual love, mutual confidence and with the full consent of the both parties concerned. There is nothing of a commercial nature in it. Love never demands, it always gives. But when it degenerates into a give and take affair, when it is brought down to the level of commercial bargaining and haggling, it proves only one thing. It proves that the party which puts forth such demands has, of a certain, ceased to love. It is quite obvious, therefore, that we have come to the parting of the ways. You go your way." he concluded with a deep sigh, "and I go mine!"

"What do you mean?" cried the hens, growing panicky.

"My meaning is quite clear, my dears," replied the cock and then continued in saddest of tones, "It has been long known to us cocks that polyandry among the hens is by no means a rare occurrence. But it has been carried on secretly and always on the sly It has been always a sort of a sneaky, clandestine affair. We had had our suspicions. But we had no proof positive and the domestic peace was undisturbed, and the life was still worth living. But now," he said with a shrug and a sigh, "after what I have heard, there is nothing left for me to do but to take myself away from you with iron in my soul and tears in my heart!"

"Oh, oh," groaned the hens, on the verge of tears.

"Not long ago," said the cock, with a dreamy look in his eyes, "as I was roosting on the eastern wall of this enclosure, I was rather surprised to see a number of hens in the adjoining compound. It is, I assure you, no direct reflection upon you, but all of them were very pretty and very young, and what is more, they were all willing. It was, I realize now, how foolish of me to ignore their overtures of love. But I was prompted to refuse to acknowledge their amorous glances for fear of hurting your susceptibilities However, it appears that, after all, I shall have to look out for another set of hens, now that my own have so heartlessly chosen to stab me between the eyes, so to say."

After delivering this terrible information, he abruptly turned and walked away, head held high, a picture of offended dignity, very annoyed, very aloof and very magnificent!

The hens gasped. It was unthinkable, unbelievable! Their own cock contemplating to find another set of hens for himself. And all through their own fault too. Oh, it was terrible, terrible. And he was so considerate, so faithful. He actually rejected the advances of the horrid husband-snatchers next door, simply for the sake of his love for them!

They were greatly shocked. But the greatest shock of their lives was yet to come. For after walking a little distance, the cock suddenly espied a corn, digged it out and for the first time in his matrimonial life, instead of inviting and offering the corn to them, swallowed it up himself!

There was a terrible cackle and a tremendous groan from the hens went up to the sky. Several hens swayed and fainted away. Never before such a terrible thing had happened. They wanted to pick their own corns, of course, but the main responsibility to feed and support them lay with their cock. Nothing in the world could induce them to forego that privilege and that birthright. It was unheard of. It must be retained at all costs.

There was a hurried consultation and all the hens came to the decision that polyandry should be practised secretly as before and no attempt should be made to legalise it. To effect a reconciliation with the cock was the only pressing need of the moment.

After reaching to this decision they all rushed and gathered round the cock. The prettiest and the youngest hen mentioned before went this time boldly up to the cock and confronted him. He paid no notice.

"Where is our corn?" demanded the hen coquetishly.

"What corn?" said the cock distantly.

"Out with it, you big bully," persisted the hen, looking tenderly into his eyes, "you can't shun your responsibility to feed us, you know."

"You mean the necessary evil," said the cock coldly, "for now that you have discovered this horrible secret about equality and polyandry, my responsibility or any other cock's responsibility to feed you ceases."

His attitude was so cold, his tone so chilly and his logic so strong. The hens fidgeted.

"I know," said the hen, keeping back her tears, "You are keeping it for the horrid, designing, home-wreckers next door. They are bad, wicked and ugly. I hate them."

"They are not," said the cock, "they are beautiful, kind and friendly. Please to understand that they are my friends and I shall not tolerate their being abused and scandalized like this."

"Oh, my darling," said the hen, her upper beak quivering, "can't you forget and forgive? Can't you understand a joke?"

"What!" said the cock, relaxing a little, "Do you mean to say that it was all a joke?"

"Of course, it was, you idiot," cried the hen and the entire gathering nodded assent, "We were only pulling your leg."

"In that case," said the cock with rather diplomatic readiness for accepting any apology, "We shall refer to it no more. We shall drop the subject altogether. But before you disperse," he continued, "I would like to give you a little piece of advice. Remember that for every hen who demands this queer sort of equal status there are thousands and thousands of hens who do not even think of any right. They try and only look beautiful and are worshipped. Who is going to bother his head about the few hens who agitate and clamour for 'equality' and most probably die spinsters, when there are so many adorable little darlings handy. That is all. We shall consider the incident closed."

He relaxed his limbs, stood on one leg, and closed his eyes. He wanted rest.

All the hens scattered, only the youngest and the prettiest remained with him, combing his resplendent wing with her beak. Silence reigned for a few minutes. Then:

"And," cooed the hen, "what about the ugly hussies next door? They are ugly, aren't they?"

"Please," said the rogue sleepily and tactfully, "Let us not talk about them."

"But they are ugly, aren't they?" persisted the hen hopefully.

"What a fool I am," drawled the cock, his eyes still closed. "But what else could I have expected from you. This comes of giving one's heart in the keeping of pretty lasses. How readily you sided with them all. And I was all along under the impression that you were so loving, so faithful."

"But I am, I am," she cried, laying her neck on his, "I was dragged into it by the rest of the old hags against my will. I protested, really I did, daring. I hate all that equality stuff. I only want you love, your kisses, your strong, protective wings. But promise me, dear, that you will never, never again look at the ugly hussies next door," and she added eagerly, "Aren't they ugly?"

The cock roused himself, lifted his head in the air, flapped his wings vigorously, threw out his chest and said, "Cock-a-doodle-do" quite irrelevently!

THE END.

(All characters in this story are purely imaginary and no reference to living cocks and hens is intended!).

18 Years Martyrdom

and now

SIX YEARS FREEDOM

from

ASTHMA

119, Elliott Road,
Calcutta 16 January 1937.

Frugtneit & Co,
Sliphers Houses

Dear Sirs,

Kindly give the bearer who is a friend of mine a sample outfit of your Hau-mas-bro Asthma Cure and Liverine as I am very anxious that he should try them.

I take pleasure in informing you that I was a Martyr to Asthma for a period of eighteen years and have tried every preparation on the market for it with only temporary relief, and at times with no result whatever.

I have also during this period been under the treatment of Sir Leonard Rogers whose treatment improved my condition but failed to cure me. I suffered on for a few more years until I took up a course of your Hau-mas-bro and Liverine, which gave me the relief I desired from the first dose, this encouraged me to persevere with the treatment for about six months.

I am glad to inform you that for the past six years I have had no signs of an attack and am steadily increasing physically.

If this letter would help to convince my fellow sufferers I shall be glad. And you may make whatever use you like of it in this connection.

Yours faithfully,
(R.C. INGLIS).

If you suffer from Asthma, no matter how long standing, do not despair.

HAU-MAS-BRO.

Is able to cure you as it has cured others. Taken strictly as directed in the instructions accompanying each bottle, it never fails to give relief and ultimately to cure.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Agents:— **BELI RAM & BROS.**
304, Princess Street, Bombay.

Distribution: Frugtneit & Co., 5 Dalhousie Square (B.C.) Calcutta, from whom a trial outfit may be had for 5 annas in stamps.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

CONVICTED WOMAN HYPNOTISES HERSELF —AND BAFFLES DOCTORS!

The Los Angeles correspondent of the "Sunday Express" writes:—

Mrs. Helen Wills Love to-day completed her first day of "will power" strike against the forces of the law which have convicted here of second degree murder.

She remained in the hospital of the county gaol in a deep coma, into which she had apparently lapsed as a result of the deliberate exercise of her own will, fulfilling a threat that she made when the jury's verdict was returned that she was guilty of killing her husband.

Doctors went to the court this morning and told the judge that she could not be roused sufficiently to come to receive sentence. The judge postponed the hearing until Monday.

Dr. Benjamin Blank declares that she is in a state of self-imposed hypnotism.

WOMEN IN ALL-IN WRESTLING MATCHES

On four occasions women have appeared in the ring for all-in wrestling at Rotherham.

This was revealed last month by the Chief Constable when he told a Select Committee of the House of Commons that there are displays of boxing and all-in wrestling in the open-air at Rotherham on nearly every Sunday from Easter to the end of September.

Spectators go to the contests after the close of the public-houses, many being provided with "liquid refreshment." The police had to interfere because of uproar on five occasion in 1935 and also five times in 1936.

Asked by a member of the Committee how often contestants had wrestled with the referee, the Chief Constable was understood to reply: "On many occasions."

Spain Establishes Equality Of Sexes

Women's Loyalty During War Being Rewarded By Government

The Spanish Government has established the civic status of women on a basis of absolute equality with men by decree abolishing "the archaic privileges" of the husband.

The decree, promulgated by the Minister of Justice Garcia Oliver ordered: "The equality of man and woman must be absolute without limits other than those imposed by nature..... "A woman, when married, should be a true companion, and, either married or single, should have the same powers to discharge civic functions as a man...

"Any shadow of marital authority, or restriction of privilege on the part of one or the other of the sexes is absolutely incompatible with the dignity which each possesses..."

It was a signal concession to the women of Socialist Spain, who, their dark tresses tucked behind the ears, wearing worn culottes, have shouldered rifles and fought side by side with the defenders of the Government.

BRITISH WOMEN DEMAND BAN ON BIRCH

A protest against the birching of boys under magistrates' orders is to go to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary and the four Dorset M. P.s from 2,000 Dorset women.

This was the decision reached at a conference of 160 delegates of the Dorset district of the Women's Co-operative Guild.

The Prime Minister will also be asked for the repeal of the Act which permits magistrates to order birching.

The women, many of them mothers with growing boys were horrified at tales of the effect of birching. I was told by one of the delegates.

"We regard birching as a relic of the past, which instead of being beneficial is more likely to be detrimental to boys," she told me.

"We believe that birching may result in beating badness in instead of beating it out of a boy. In the past of the remedy has not been very successful, according to criminal records."

One remedy urged was to appoint younger magistrates.

"More modern magistrates are need in the place of the old people who live in the past and inflict the punishment of the past," was the summing up of the women's viewpoint by another delegate.

IRISH MINISTER'S £10,000,000 BRIDE

Mr. William Babington Macaulay, Irish Free State Minister to the Vatican, was married at New York last month to Mrs. Nicholas Brady, £10,000,000 widow, as a papal duchess.

They sailed shortly after the wedding for Rome

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To protect the fingernails when doing housework, first or all dip the ends of the fingers into water and then draw them over a wet cake of toilet soap with a scratching movement. This forces the soap under the nails and prevents dirt from getting in.

* * *

If you steam dried currants before use, they will be plump and tender. This can be done by placing them in a steamer or colander over a pan of boiling water.

* * *

When washing flannels or woollies, a tablespoonful of olive oil should be added to the final rinsing water. It helps to keep them delightfully soft.

* * *

Remove stains and marks from white-enamelled woodwork by rubbing with a soft cloth wrung out in warm, soapy water and then dip into a good cleaning-powder.

* * *

Steel parts of a gate may be polished with a cloth dipped in paraffin. Of course, this must only be done when there is no fire in the room.

CHICAGO WIDOWS CONTEMPLATE 'SIT-DOWN' STRIKE

No More Free Meals For Men Who Don't Mean Matrimony

According to Mrs. Nellie Brooke Stull, of Chicago, national president of the Widows' and Widowers' Club, the widows of her organization to be called upon to go on a "sit-down" strike April 1.

The object, she added was "no more free home-cooked meals" for men who had no serious matrimonial intentions.

"I selected April Fool's Day as a humorous touch." she said. "But the underlying objective is not humorous.

"Present-day men need a jolt—and so do women. For women, especially widows with homes, have been serving men friends too many home-cooked meals out of the goodness of their hearts.

"And getting in return? Nothing but the man's assumption that by eating her meal and nodding by her fireplace afterwards he is doing her a big favour."

She blamed the depression for men's changing attitude towards marriage as she said she sees it in correspondence and interviews.

"It is a fundamental for men to want to be superior and the head of the house. The depression which casts many of them their jobs and money, hurt and frightened them. They began wanting security—and money began meaning security.

"Therefore when they marry, why not also get money? That is the way I see their minds working."

KESARI'S

THREE GEMS

LODHRA

Uterine Tonic

CURES: Painful, irregular, excessive and scanty menstruation; Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Rheumatism, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Constipation, Cough, Asthma, Head-ache, Back-ache, etc.

AMRITA

Blood Purifier & Tonic

CURES: Anaemia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brain-fag, Debility, Palpitation, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of memory, Sexual Debility, Dimness of vision, Dizzy head, Venereal and Skin diseases, etc.

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CURES: All kinds of fevers including Influenza, Typhoid, Malaria, etc. Also cures enlargement of Spleen and Liver.

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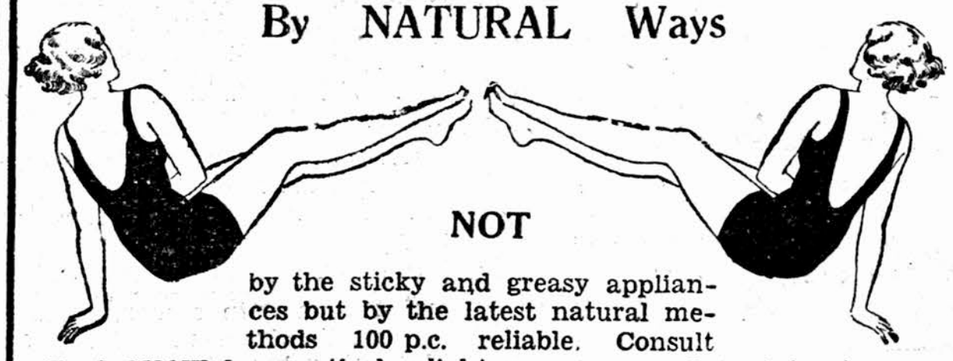
By NATURAL Ways



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TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

Is There A Cure For Cancer?

Position Of Ayurvedic And Other Systems Of Medicine

(By A Medical Correspondent).

While the efforts of the correspondent who prescribed recently the Indian herb 'nagabala' as a remedy for cancer in the columns of the daily edition of this journal are certainly admirable as an example of humanitarian service, we must encourage discussions about the exact therapeutic value of this and other herbal remedies', however hopeless the problem might appear of hitting on any really useful or reliable remedy for what is already accepted as an incurable and one of the most terrible diseases.

CANCER RESEARCH.

Allopathic medicine has been proved to be ineffective in dealing with cancer, nor is the present writer aware of any other system that could improve on it . Such pure knowledge about the various phenomena of the disease as has been gathered with patient work of years' research in the laboratory, experimental investigation and accurate recorded observation supported as it has been with the formidable apparatus of the pathological inquiry, excludes the possibility of a medical cure. The only curative method to which one could turn is the surgical-radiological depending as it does in its turn on whether the disease is diagnosed early enough to be treated with the remotest prospects of a permanent cure. The statistics of even the tentative 5-year cure (or survival) are depressing. Radium and roentgen are employed, in effect, for such slight relief or alleviation as could be hoped for in a majority of cases: they are about the only remedy that promises palliative results although efforts are in progress to perfect methods of injecting certain sera with the idea of retarding the growth of the tumour.

NO AYURVEDIC REMEDY

The conclusions of pathological findings up-to-date are inconclusive despite the brilliant pioneering of authorities like Ewing and all the research work of his colleagues both on the Continent and in England. Although it has been subjected to much negative and destructive criticism it cannot be lightly dismissed as so much wasted effort in the face of the utter despair that cancer inspires in our approach towards it. As regards Ayurvedic remedies for cancer, Mr. Y. G. Pandit, who handles cases of practically every incurable disease, in several instances with remarkable success, is of the opinion that there is no definite remedy prescribed for cancer in the ancient Hindu system of medicine. There is, indeed, some reference to what would appear a disease resembling what is to-day diagnosed as cancer. It is called "arbud" and "granthyarbud" probably in classification of the tumour of the external cancer: and there is every reason to infer that the disease either never existed or, in any case, hardly came under notice as prominently as it does to-day.

A SYSTEMATIC DISEASE.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Pandit, who is not theoretical, uses 'nagabala' in the treatment of affections of the tonsils and he relies on the unquestionable quality of this herb in absorbing inflammations. He uses it, too, externally mostly in his practice and he is inclined to regard it as too mild, for one thing, and ineffective, for another, to check the growth of the cancer tumour, because, as he maintains along with several important cancerologists, the disease is purely systematic, that is to say, the tumour is not merely a phenomenon in itself of cell-proliferation but is, in the last analysis, a symptom of the imbalance in the system. The explanation offered for what are apparently "miraculous", spontaneous cures is that of this chemical change in the blood brought in, for instance, by increase in acidity which controls the growth of tumour. Cancer patients are advised to adopt an exclusive fish and meat diet for the same reason.

WANTED: EVIDENCE.

Nor is there any remedy prescribed for cancer in the Unani system, according to Mr. Pandit, beyond the reference to 'Nasur' and a tumour is to be distinguished from abscess. It would be interesting if claims of therapeutic value of drugs were advanced which were supported with clear evidence of efficacy as, in the absence of favourable results, they would create false and cruel hopes.

SNEEZING

When we feel half smothered with a cold in the head, a few heart sneezes clear the air passages and give us temporary relief. Sneezing is an accomplishment which we share with many animals, useful in moderation, but paroxysms are most exhausting, writes a "Family Doctor" in the "News Chronicle."

If the paroxysm is due to the effect of light, the eyes must be shaded or covered with dark glasses. Should the nasal passages be obstructed, a careful examination will reveal the trouble. A polypus (soft recurrent growth in the nose) or a spur on the nasal septum will have to be removed.

If the attack is due to the presence of some irritating substance, the nose should be blown by compressing first one nostril and then the other, and when the sneezing starts the mouth should be closed. This will force the offending particle out via the nostrils. If this fails, consult a doctor.

The individual who is very sensitive to pollen should avoid the country in the early spring. If this is not possible, the nostrils should be painted with a protective or astringent liquid of which there are many on the market. These give temporary relief in genuine cases of hay-fever, making life more tolerable.

Small doses of soda bicarbonate after meals may abate the attacks, as may a prolonged dosing with calcium lactate.

A doctor's advice should be sought when there is constant sneezing and nasal irritation.

SOVIET BIRTHRATE BOUNDS UP

Birthrate over all Soviet territory increased by 22 per cent. in January over the figures for January last year, according to results of a nation-wide canvass published.

The German Volga region, inhabited largely by former German emigres, reports a rise of 51 per cent.; the Dnieperovsk and Odessa Provinces on the Rumanian and Polish borders an all-time high record of 61 per cent.

Russia has had the highest birthrate in the world since 1935.

Contributing influences have been the rising standard of living and the law prohibiting abortion adopted last June.

Authorities predict an increase of 7,000,000 in the population this year.

A doctor, whose medical skill exceeded the clarity of his handwriting, sent an invitation to a patient to spend an evening with him, adding that there would be music, cards, and so on.

The friend failed to turn up, and sent no explanation. When they met the following day the doctor asked whether he had received the note.

"Yes, thank you," replied the other. "I took it to the chemist and had it made up, and I feel much better already."

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CAREERS, LAHORE.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HOMOEOPATHS

Dear Physicians,

It is a pity that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have not yet thought fit to recognise Homoeopathy and teach it even as a voluntary subject in the Medical Colleges and Schools. Intelligent, influential and responsible people will have to move the Universities to take up this subject, as is done in Tilak Maharashtra University, Poona, Germany, and America. We have yet to create public opinion. We carry a great responsibility. We have a great trust. It is already a matter under discussion, and the writers "Plain Facts" and "Impartial" have been cooled down to admit that Homoeopathy is not quackery. Allopaths are turning their attention towards learning it, by creating post-graduate Homoeopathic Association, etc. Patients are patronising it by getting cures after the school methods fail.

Why then should we covet the same or similar degrees, and write the sham imitation of their letters. We are charged with practising deceit on the public. Have we no sense of self-respect?

When people want cures by Homoeopathy, why not offer our services as Homoeopathics? Why not distinguish ourselves clearly, as it was the intention of the author of the word and system of Homoeopathy as against Allopathy?

Why create bad feeling amongst our Allopathic brethren who may be under the false impression that our assuming their degrees, though with slight changes to evade Medical Degrees Act of 1916, has led to our thriving in our practice, and not our intrinsic merit of curing cases. This, they are led to believe, has disorganised the Medical Profession in general, as if we are responsible for their failures.

They have made it a grievance and they are, in a way, justified. To earn the degrees like M. D., and M. S., they have to work hard for long long years, by spending thousands of rupees, spending the best years of their life. Why should we rob them of their credit by sham imitation of their hard earned degrees? Are we so silly as not to know that people value not the letters before and after our names, but the cures obtained at our hands?

Let us, once for all, take pride in calling ourselves Homoeopaths, and wipe off that blemish of imitation M. D., M. S., M. D. H, M B, (Homoeo), etc. Let no one suspect that we belong to the old school. Let us not follow their risky methods of injections of crude drugs. Let us follow our own system of Hahnemann, the Mahatma of Medicine, and preserve our self-respect, dignity and popularity, and be worthy of the name "Homoeopath".

"HAHNEMANNIAN".
Bombay, 12th March 1937.

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Buy from any Chemist's Stores

In The World Of Bridge

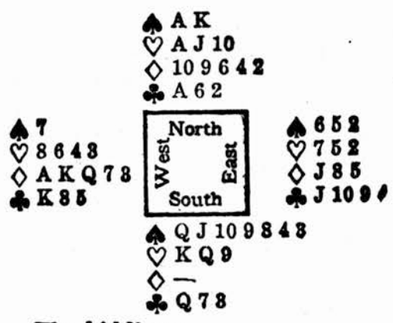
CAREFUL PLAY

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

The practice of locating cards during the play by deductions made from the bidding is invaluable to expert players. In to-day's hand South "placed" the King of clubs, in West's hand and played the entire hand on that assumption. Under other circumstances, he might have feared being misled by a psychic bid. But when West made the opening lead of the diamond King South felt confident that he had not made his bid on a hand which was neither fish nor flesh, In other words, if his bid had been psychic it would have been completely psychic and he would not have had the diamond King to lead.

West, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.



The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ◇	Double	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	2 N T	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	6 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass			

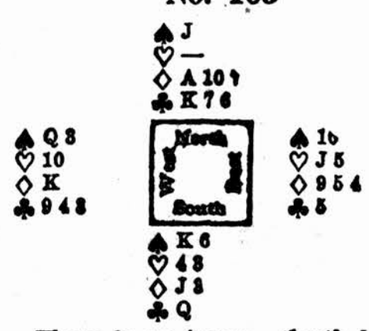
West opened the King of diamonds and South stopped himself with his finger on a trump and considered the situation.

West's opening bid, confirmed by the opening lead, indicated that he had a long diamond suit and the King of clubs. By normal play South might be compelled to lose two club tricks. But since West had the controlling cards in each of the minor suits. South realized that it would be possible to develop a squeeze position. In order to attain such a position, however, it was necessary to duck a trick in order to bring the number of tricks left to only one more than his total number of winner. Having made this analysis, South discarded a low club on the King of diamonds!

A little surprised at this maneuver, West abandoned the diamonds and shifted to a trump. Declarer won with dummy's King and ruffed a diamond. Dummy was entered with a spade and another diamond ruffed. The Ace of hearts furnished another entry for a third diamond ruff. This play was to take care of the possibility that the opponents had each started with four diamonds.

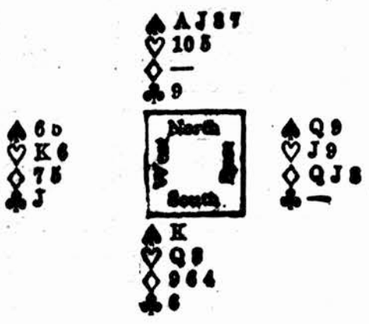
When East did not follow to the fourth round of diamonds, South ran his trumps and hearts. On the last heart West had to choose between blanking the club King (which would set up South's Queen) and discarding the Ace of diamonds (which would establish dummy's ten).

This Week's Brain Twister No. 105



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 104



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

South leads a diamond and trumps in dummy. A trump is led to the King and another diamond ruffed, after which the Ace of spades is laid down. Dummy then leads a club and West must yield a heart trick to South.

Science on Parade

In South Africa horticultural experts have succeeded in speeding the growth of apple and pear trees by giving them doses of raw linseed oil. The oil is sprayed over the trees to make them blossom earlier and bear larger and better fruit.

Airplane constructors are now making use of a flexible glass for windshields. In the past airplane fusilages have failed of real streamlining because the windshields had, of necessity, to be straight. With the advent of flexible glass it is claimed the windshields will blend completely with the rest of the craft.

Early in the Spring New York City's nine fireboats will be linked by radio to the Manhattan Fire Alarm central office. At present the fireboats are completely out of touch with the alarm office when they are away from their docks. With the radio system they will always be in direct contact with headquarters, assuring quick action whenever an emergency arises.

Paper clothes are coming in again. Germany tried them during the World War, but more from necessity than choice, and they were not a success. Now comes a yarn spun directly from wood fiber and it is being offered for clothing purposes in competition with linen. It is said to be stronger wet than dry and it will neither stretch nor shrink with laundering or dry cleaning.

To study the action of aviators' hearts at great altitudes, a Russian medical scientist has developed a stethoscope attached to a short-wave radio. The aviator flies high. The doctor stays warm and snug on the ground, listening in on the heart-beat in comfort.

THREE YEARS TO MAKE A COAT OF MAIL

WHEN the World War broke out, ten million so-called "tin helmets" had to be turned out for the soldiers. It was a matter of months only. Going back a thousand years to the days of the Vikings, the production of helmets and other defensive armor was not quite so speedy. It took three years, or so, to make one suit of armor. The Viking who waited until war actually broke out before ordering his "brynje," or coat of mail, would find the war over and forgotten before his armor was completed and ready to wear.

These and other interesting facts about the armor worn by the Vikings are among the conclusions of Mr. Otto Goetzke, of New York City, who, with infinite patience, has just completed an actual reproduction of an ancient Viking's brynje, or ring armor. The job took him three years.

Fish Thrive on Milk

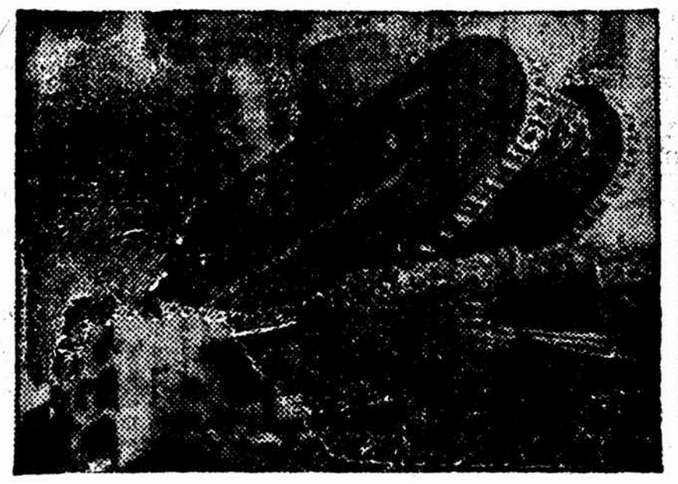
IF told, it would be accounted a "fish story"—and with pictorial proof to back it up, it is still a fish story, but with a difference. Here you see one of four piscatorial pets of L. J. Swain of Sydney, Australia, taking a feeding from a nipple filled with milk. The fluid is a great favorite with the fish and they thrive on it.

Millions in Slot Machines

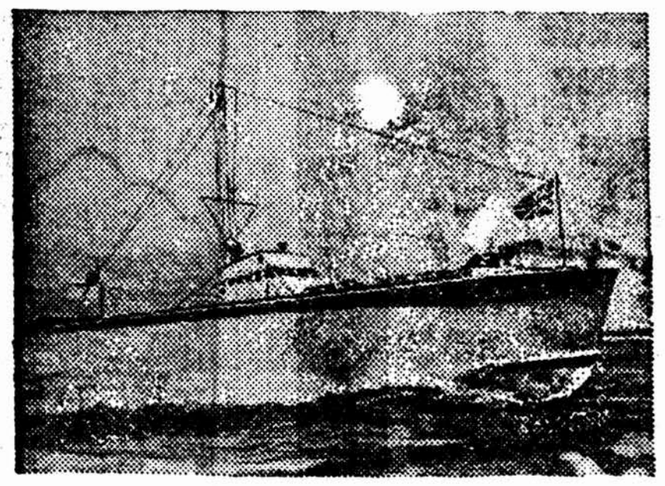
MILLIONS of articles, with an estimated value of five hundred million dollars, were sold last year by coin-operated machines in the United States. Nearly half a million workers received full support and many thousands more received partial support from the coin-machine industry. Among the articles sold in these automatic vending machines were cigarettes, amusement tickets, railroad tickets, stamps, pencils, phonograph records, apples, bird seed, flowers, foods and handkerchiefs.

Windowless Edifices

SHIPS without portholes and office buildings without windows in the lower floors are predicted for the air-conditioned world of the future by Willis H. Carrier, known as the "father of air-conditioning." "Double windows, of a special type of double glass, will replace ordinary windows as air conditioning becomes more general," declares Mr. Carrier. The cabins of airplanes already are air-conditioned for comfort and such conditioning will be a basic factor in future stratosphere flying.



SYMBOLIC of the crushing force of Italy's armed myrmidons in their conquest of Ethiopia is this monster tank, one of a type of which a number have been constructed recently to swell Mussolini's mighty land armada. One glance at the picture is sufficient to impress one with its size and power—proportions and propulsion that make out the original tanks of World War days as puny pigmies. This one amply demonstrates its efficiency in negotiating a high stone wall in recent maneuvers at Rome.



BRITAIN is adding to her vast battle fleet an entirely new type of craft—the motor torpedo boat. It is of very shallow draft and light displacement, and is endowed with maneuvering abilities said never before to have been achieved in a boat design. Three 500 b. h. p. 12-cylinder petrol engines drive its three screws at a speed of over 40 knots. Equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes, several machine guns and depth charges, it can be employed as a torpedo boat or a submarine chaser.

CRYPTOGRAPH OF THE BANK BANDITS

THE robbery of the Tintown National Bank in broad daylight brought down such a storm of abuse on the local police force that they sent to the city for the celebrated detective, Inspector Frank Ferret. The bank had been robbed at five o'clock by a gang of six bandits, who had suddenly driven up in a car, raided the bank and disappeared in the rush-hour traffic. The ease with which the crime was accomplished was due to the fact that the three guards which ordinarily protected the financial institution had been sent out with a shipment of silver the bank was making to a branch in a distant town.

The modus operandi of the bandits convinced Inspector Ferret that he was dealing with the "Silent Six" gang from his own city. Any other gang would have tried to steal the dol 50,000.00 shipment while it was being carried over the lonely country roads, rather than hold up a bank in the heart of a city for dol 20,000. What puzzled Inspector Ferret wanted to find out was how the gang, with head-quarters somewhere in the city 50 miles away, could know of the guards' absence when the president of the bank had only made his plans for the shipment the evening before.

A careful investigation of the bank employees revealed them all to be above reproach and the police were in despair. Then Inspector Ferrett unearthed a clue. One of the guards had asked for permission to be absent on the day of the hold-up, explaining that he intended to get his wife who was visiting her relatives in another part of the state. This man had already left and a clerk was sent after him to tell him he would have to report for work the following day. The clerk met the guard on the street and the guard immediately stepped into a telephone booth to telephone his wife that he could not meet her as arranged.

This man's wife was somewhat deaf and the telephone booth was located in a cigar store. Acting on the supposition that someone might have overheard the conversation. Inspector Ferret called at the cigar store. The proprietor remembered that only ...two persons had been in his store at the time of the telephone call, a stranger who had bought a package of cigarettes and had left immediately and the owner of a novelty shop across the street who had dropped in to change a bill.

The novelty shop man, it was learned, had later on paid a visit to the telegraph office. Inspector Ferret lost no time in getting a copy of the telegram sent off by the shopkeeper. Though it appeared to be merely an order for goods, the inspector's suspicions were aroused by the repetition of the numbers in the message. If these were just catalog numbers, he reasoned, they would be used but once with the quantity ordered. Indeed, the inspector felt certain they concealed some sort of cipher, but though he consumed the entire night in studying the telegram, he could not decipher the mysterious figures.

And then, just as the first streaks of dawn began to light the detective's room, he made an observation. There were just as many letters in the telegram as there were numbers. Rapidly he wrote down the alphabet, put his pencil on the letter in the alphabet corresponding to the first letter of the telegram and counted off from thence as many letters as the first number in the telegram. This gave him a different letter. Repeating this with the second letter and second number and continuing with the others he soon had a series of letters that spelled a sentence.

Needless to say, the inspector lost no time in wiring the city police, giving them the address to which the telegram had been sent and presently the "Secret Six" were under lock and key.

A copy of the code telegram is shown in the drawing. Can you read the secret message?

(For Solution see page 48.)

A STORY OF SIR JOHN SIMON

Sir John Simon, one of the cleverest cross-examiners in the courts, always prepares his inquiries very carefully beforehand. Soon after he was called to the Bar he had to defend a man whose only chance of getting off depended on there being insufficient evidence of identification.

"Now," remarked Sir John, rising to cross-examine the principal witness for the prosecution, "you say you are sure this is the man?"

"Yes," said the witness.

"Have you a good memory for faces?" was the next question.

"Yes."

"Ah! Now I want to know if you can see anybody in this court who was in your shop last night talking to you?"

The witness looked all round the court, and at length admitted that he could not.

"Good!" said Sir John. "Now, have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the witness, positively.

"Then it may surprise you to learn," Sir John rapped out, "that I entered your shop last night and asked you for a packet of pins!"

The witness collapsed, and Sir John won his case.

MAYOR WHO COMMANDED THE KING

Sir Homewood Crawford, the City Solicitor, relating reminiscences of his experiences at the London Institution the other night, told a story of King Edward VII.

As Prince of Wales, the late King attended the Guildhall to preside over the centenary banquet of the Iron and Metal Ware Institution. The Lord Mayor, Sir John Knill, was also an invited guest. As the Prince and the Lord Mayor reached the top table, his Royal Highness made way and said,

"My Lord Mayor, there is your seat."

The Lord Mayor replied, "No, your Royal Highness."

The Prince then said, "Excuse

(Continued in Col. 3)

(Continued from column 4.)

me, you are King of the City, and that is your rightful place."

His lordship's reply to this was, "Well, your Highness, if I am King of the City, then I command you, sir, to take the chair."

Find the Concealed Names

FEBRUARY 12, 1809, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, is also the natal day of another man as conspicuous a figure in the history of science as Lincoln is in political history. The title of one of the scientist's books is suggested by the drawing below.

Fill the horizontal rows with letters which spell the words here defined and the shaded squares, read diagonally from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner, will spell the surname of this famous scientist, while the shaded squares, read diagonally from the upper right-hand to the lower left-hand corner, will spell the surname of a world-renowned inventor who was born on February 11.

Here are the definitions: 1. To bestow. 2. A formal procession. 3. Bright red cherry color. 4. A solution. 5. Dreadful. 6. Inclination.

(For Solution see page 48.)

BEWARE
of "insecticides"
that masquerade
under the name
of
FLIT
FLIT really kills flies!
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bed Bugs
Ants
Fleas
Moths
Flit spray will not stain
FLIT
Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember—there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.
Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!
cc3
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT
Sole Distributors:—
HERBERTSONS, LTD., Bombay and Calcutta.

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

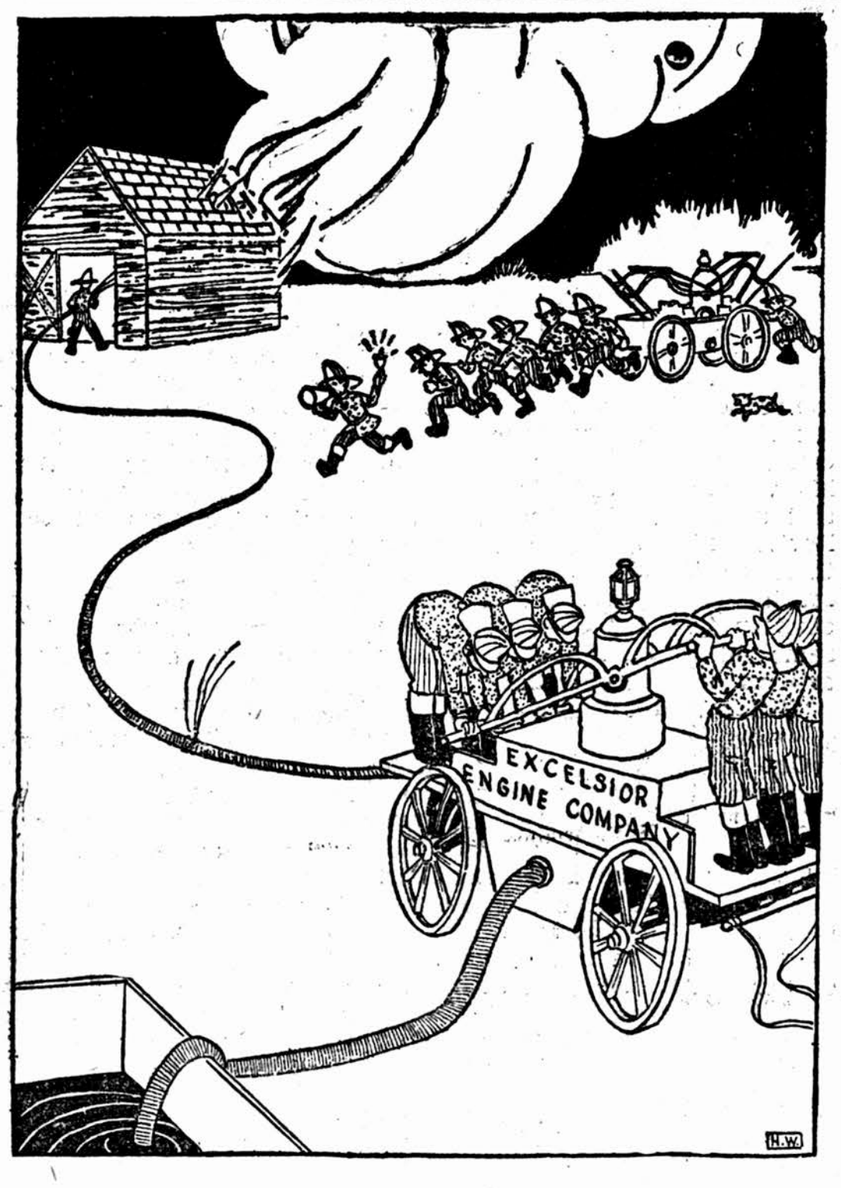
SUKESHA
सुकेशा

(TRADE MARK)

HAIR OIL

sometime ago and now finds a luxurient growth of hair on his head. This is no miracle but simply the natural result of the special composition of the oil.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY, 4.



Firemen's Problem

FARMER FRANK CORNTASSEL'S barn was disappearing in a whirlwind of smoke and flames, when the Excelsior Engine Company dragged their pumper up to the blaze. In a few seconds one end of their hose had been thrust into a cistern and the men were pumping away at the handles. Then the cistern went dry, just as the Viglantia Engine Company rolled up. This company ran a hose to the creek and pumped water into the cistern while the Excelsior Engine Company pumped it from the cistern onto the fire

For twelve minutes, the volunteer firemen pumped at full speed. Then something stalled on the Excelsior pumper. Pump as the firemen might no water would go through their engine. Of course, the Vigilantia boys knew nothing of the failure of the Excelsior Company's engine and continued to pump water into the cistern with the result that it overflowed nine minutes later.

By this time the Corntassel barn had burned to the ground, so the fire-laddies gathered about their apparatus and argued over the respective efficiency of the two pumpers and their crews. If the Vigilantias could fill the empty cistern in twelve minutes, how long would it take the Excelsiors to pump it dry?

(For Solution see page 48.)

R	O	S	A	■	H	O	M	E	R	■	S	H	A	W
O	V	E	R	■	O	P	I	N	E	■	H	I	R	E
P	E	A	R	■	P	E	■	T	A	■	O	D	I	N
E	N	R	A	G	E	■	P	A	D	■	W	E	D	S
■	■	I	N	O	■	G	R	I	E	V	E	■	■	■
K	E	N	T	■	W	A	I	L	■	A	R	R	A	S
R	A	G	■	S	E	E	M	■	B	L	E	A	C	H
A	G	■	S	I	L	L	■	R	E	E	D	■	T	I
A	L	I	P	E	D	■	H	I	L	T	■	V	O	N
L	E	N	I	N	■	S	A	G	A	■	P	O	R	E
■	■	■	R	A	G	U	S	A	■	P	A	C	■	■
S	A	R	I	■	R	I	P	■	C	A	N	A	D	A
A	B	E	T	■	A	T	■	D	O	■	A	L	A	R
G	E	N	E	■	N	O	B	E	L	■	M	I	R	E
S	L	E	D	■	T	R	E	N	T	■	A	C	T	S

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Cross-Word Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

1		2	3	4	5	6	■	7	8	9	10	11		12
	■	13					■	14					■	
15	16				■	17	18				■	19	20	
21					22	■	23			■	24			
25		■	26			27			■	28				
29		30	■		■	31			■	32		■	■	
33				■	34		■	35	36			37	38	
■	39		■	40		■	■	■	41		■	42		■
43			44			45	■	46		■	47			48
	■	■	49		■	50	51		■	52	■	53		
54	55	56			■	57			58		59	■	60	
61				■	62			■	63			64		
65			■	66				67	■	68				
	■	69	70				■	71	72				■	
73							■	74						

HORIZONTAL

1—What was the last settled of the thirteen original states?
7—Impaired.
13—What river joins the Seine four miles above Paris?
14—What is the nationality of William Butler Yeats?
15—What American general won the decisive victory at Gettysburg?
17—Flavor.
19—Period of time.
21—Wall of a hollow organ.
23—Novel.
24—Rough branch broken off.
25—Suffix denoting the comparative degree.
26—Edible bulbs.
28—Plate used in the Eucharist.
29—What is the missing part of the name of the famous motion picture dog; —— Tin Tin?
31—Moist.
32—Japanese measure.
33—Ice in the form of white crystals.
34—Personal pronoun.
35—Onionlike plant.
39—Symbol for gallium.
40—Personal pronoun.
41—Interjection.
42—Bone.
43—What town in Boyd County, Kentucky, was the home of Henry Clay?
46—Part of the verb "to be."
47—What flying animal (plural) hangs head downward by its claws while sleeping?
49—Supposed hypnotic force.
50—Tree.
53—Noise.
54—What British soldier acted as intermediary between Clinton and Benedict Arnold?
57—Interdictions.
60—Whirlwind off the Faroe Islands.
61—Gift.
62—Regard studiously.
63—Rapid succession of clattering sounds.
65—Instrument for making holes.
66—Who wrote "Marius, the Epicurean"?
68—More certain.
69—Free from confinement.
71—Unaccompanied.
73—At all.
74—Person of great depravity.

VERTICAL

1—What leader of the American Federation of Labor was born in London in 1850?
2—Persian poet.
3—Receiving set.
4—What American soldier was placed in command of the Southern Army after the defeat of Gates?
5—At home.
6—Bronze in Roman antiquity.
7—Strips.
8—In a row.
9—Russian village community.
10—Like.
11—What is the capital of the province of East Flanders?
12—Net drawn along the bottom of a river.
16—Line to fasten the upper corners of a sail (plural).
18—Feminine name.
20—Feminine name.
22—Note of the musical scale.
24—Embark.
27—Be indebted to.
28—Supplicate for.
30—What patriarch built the ark?
34—Female of the domestic fowl.
36—The swarthy son of Noah.
37—Burden.
38—Small aperture.
40—Step in water.
43—In what state was the first capital of the Confederacy?
44—Forsaken.
45—One zealously addicted to something.
46—Territorial division of Denmark.
48—One who jeers.
51—Smooth.
52—A length of timber placed horizontally on a row of posts to support the upper beams.
55—At this time.
56—What was the popular name for President Madison's wife?
58—Correlative of either.
59—Makes senseless with a blow.
62—Of what county in Indiana is Logansport the county-seat?
64—Allowance for waste.
66—Hawaiian food.
67—Male sheep.
70—Exclamation of pain.
72—Behold!

(The solution of this puzzle will appear [illegible] next)

The Soap-Box Orator

DURING her noon hour constitutional, Pamela came across a soap-box orator, who was broadcasting to the world his opinion of this, that and everything. Well, Pamela has her opinion of such vociferous street speakers, too, and she expresses it in the following verses which contain a charade:

"High up on his soap-box stand,
With *** clutched tightly in his hand,
An orator harangues the crowd
In declamations harsh and loud.
No matter what the country's plight,
He knows just how to set ** right.
And gives * **** of things we need
From bad conditions to be freed.
********** and worker, too,
Come in for their blame or due
And, yet, if things were just his way,
There would be naught for him to say."

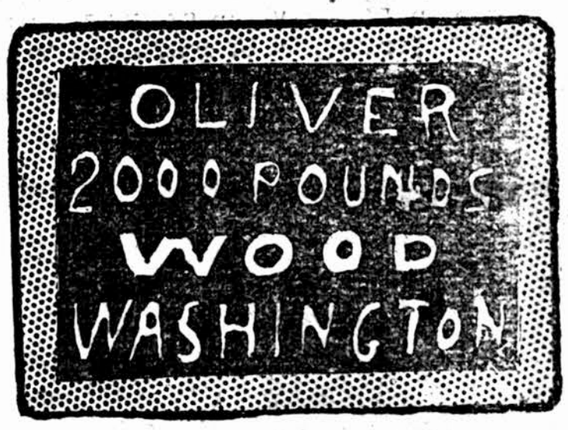
The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words to be supplied by the solver. The first four of these words combine to spell the fifth word.

(For Solution see page 48.)

Rebus of a Name and Address

PUZZLE PETE is such an ardent devotee of his favorite pastime that he even makes a puzzle out of the names and addresses of his friends. One is shown on the slate.

When Pete wrote to this friend he addressed his letter in the form of a rebus. Can you figure out the name, city and state?



(For Solution see page 48.)

GERMAN STUDENTS MUST FIGHT DUELS

German students who have insulted one another will henceforth be compelled to fight a duel, according to the "Bewegung," organ of the Nazi Students' League.

Compulsory duelling to wipe out insults, it is stated, will be introduced in all students' societies in the coming term.

Herr Hitler's words that "injured honour can only be restored by blood," the paper adds, will now also become effective for students.

THE DREAMER AWAKENED

(Continued from page 12)

ing dove
Nor still that breath when lover's woo.
Nought quiets the clamours of my heart
Even thy frowns..... love knows its part".

But she frowned, stilling not yet the clamours of his heart but coming in the way of his love for adventure, discouraging him, whipping his courage away, for courage leans a poor weakling when it has to face the girl that loves not the lover. His clamours were vagrant, they met with no response. The man for whom her fancy had woven a 'fairy-jacket' was surely not this one. Her ideal man was a bold, intrepid person, tall and well-built, perfectly manly, full of humour light as it may be if only to strike a woman's fancy. Stevens was too affected and sentimental. That is not the stuff the modern woman cares for. In an age when even beggar's tears fail to strike at the chords of sympathy, the lover's are far from being effective. The man of today has to bait with much loosening of the string, not offer himself to be baited. He has to suppress romance in him, to rouse the romantic element in a woman. Stevens was of a different metal. The 'fairy-jacket' of his lady-love was ill suited to him. He looked deformed, an exaggeration of lumpishness and sentimentalism. So she frowned, and frowned again till he was convinced she was not the woman to appease the ardent longing of his heart, to slake the visionary craving of his mind.

There was another whom he liked to and this time the odds appeared greater. But he had traced a course of action for himself and lived a life full of excitement and thrills in anticipation. He was pushing himself towards his goal, and this maiden would help him to attain the apparently inaccessible. The reward lurked beyond, he visioned it fully. A smile of unconcern to the elfin sprites that whispered their misereres in his ears—that is what he dictated to himself. The glories of impossible achievement are greater far to sustain courage than the setbacks that start to damp it. Her very image was a clear tell-tale. She was beyond him, almost a vague expectation, disheartening in its immediate dimness. Yet, he had essayed the trial, it was trivial and he could easily rise up to it. To try, he wrote:

"Eden-serene thy lovely face
Nympha! thy eyes a story trace
Adding charm where reposeth grace".

To her these verses meant nothing, they conveyed nothing, not even capable of flattery. "The verses are dull", she said, "with the least of poetry in them. He is a self-illusioned visionary, one of those creatures who fight shy of the limelight and are always on the heels of women with paper and words and amorous compliments. She laughed at the thought of him, and later cunningly smiled whenever she met him. She dismissed him with a harsh epithet (she had called him a 'poor idiot) and when men are not complimented even by being called tricksters, but are rather put down to dolts and festoons for all their addresses, they are hit hard on their pride—they learn hatred and reconciling sorrowing love and hate, banish fair thoughts about the fair ones from their minds. Stevens did the same. "She is not meant for me", he said in grapes-are-sour-like fashion. "I moved wrongly. Now for a better choice, a twice-thought decision, and I'll not fail." With this he sent his imagination to search and grapple at the appealing, the fascinating, and the beautiful.

In his younger days he had known a girl younger than himself. Five years later, he was meeting her with a shock to see the child grown up to a woman. Surprise had helped his fancy, it was leaving a spark within. Now that he was coaxing his romantic effusions and upheavals, that spark flamed active and he fanned it spontaneously. Verses, verses again, they understand one's heart better than mere prose:

"Enter like a fairy in my dreams
Dear child! how sweet and subtle swift. .
Nor felt thy growth the years that shift
And days you were a child, it seems."

It appeared that the sour sadness of disappointment was strapped on his back. It was a great load tending to stoop him down. But he reminded himself constantly of the wild saw that runs too full of a consoling tone: "Failure is the stepping stone to success". He raised the structure of his vision on this helpful saying and essayed yet another attempt. Revivals of early impressive images thronged thickly in his mind, he set his choice freely, and calling emotion to aid poetry, struck the same old strain, this time of hope assured of it's realisation:

"Jailed bird am I a-thirst to wing
Out to my native nest of love;
Across the bars a message bring
Nursling of hope and of thy love"

She was remarkably beautiful. A 'peach' as 'craze' boys called her. A host of lovers were always about her. She was almost tired of men speaking to her of love and of her charm. She was being immensely flattered, and pride crawled in unconsciously. If she liked some, she feigned indifference to all through her dislike to many. "Every day," she said, "I received a mail of love-letters. They are so boring, always the same story with 'my darlin',' 'I love you', 'I despair', and what-not. I just throw them on to the scrap heap".

Steven's love could meet with no better fate. It added to the heap, cast away and forgotten forever. He made yet another attempt, this time in person only to meet with a harsh warning. Alas, the dreamer's imaginings were fading into the dimness of impossibilities. A sense of torturing vagueness was overpowering him, but despite the vividness of reality he strove to chase the haunting shadow of a glorious vision.

"Perhaps the palmist's words are coming true. These disappointments may mean all the trials he presaged. I have run through aeons of sufferings. Maybe something sudden awaits me. Maybe I am to be happy in the end."

One day as he was walking along, he came across a girl stooping to pick up her fan. "May I", he interrupted, and picking the fallen trifle handed it over to her For a moment they looked into each other's eyes. Boys and girls, do, some to read something strange they have never heard before. some to see a face and a pair of eyes they will never recollect again. She thanked him with a smile, and walked away.

Some days later they met again. He wished her, she smiled and responded. Every smile that twitches the rose-coloured lips of a sweet girl is a page in itself Some tell you of renewed acquaintance, some of sly mischief, some are darts of love that attain the heart, others are poisoned arrows that hurt the mind. Stevens felt a throbbing heart. Surging within him, the flood of emotion rose to tell that the girl was the one he had looked out for all along. He tried to meet her often, and one day told her he loved her. She heard with a blush, and that day onwards they were lovers, the sincerest of that lot to whom sincerity is a passward for admittance into one another's confidence.

With professions of love, vows, soft compliments, likes in harmony, ideals in common and the great game of "arms-around", and "lips-closed," the two did happily the few secret hours of the passing day. Alas! if lovers could live for ever on the tide of gold-crested passion, unimpaired and undisturbed by time and circumstances! Nothing runs smooth, here where men groan, fret and fall.

The lovers were not left to themselves. Old-age went raving red over affairs of that nature. "It is scandalous", they said, "a blemish reflecting on the parents of the young lovers". Her father deeply objected and being unable to win over neither him nor her to a disunion by all the methods of reasoning, threatening or appealing, he resorted to his professional artifice.

He was the palmist who had foretold an adventurous life with dangers overcome and the beautiful girl to crown mighty efforts. He could read the boy's palm again, and foretell an impassable barrier in this particular instance. Resorting to this idea, he told Stevens that a gulf rolled between the lines of the palm of his hand and that of the girl.

"It is useless," the palmist added, to strive to bring together, two souls differently constituted whom Destiny has created to live apart. Nothing can work, against the precise line of action traced for us at our birth. The stars bear testimony to this truth. Man often lives in illusion only to repent when it is too late to retrieve. I know the truth for I know the secret that lies buried in your hand."

Michael Stevens was in the throes of a spiritual agony. He had to fight the father if he were to believe the palmist, he had to give up the girl if he were to believe him still.

'Knowledge of the future is uncertain," he burst out in a fit of struggling indecision. "It is dangerous to build up one's dreams on feeble forecasts however appealing they may be. I will live my own life.....Am I awake or dreaming still?....."

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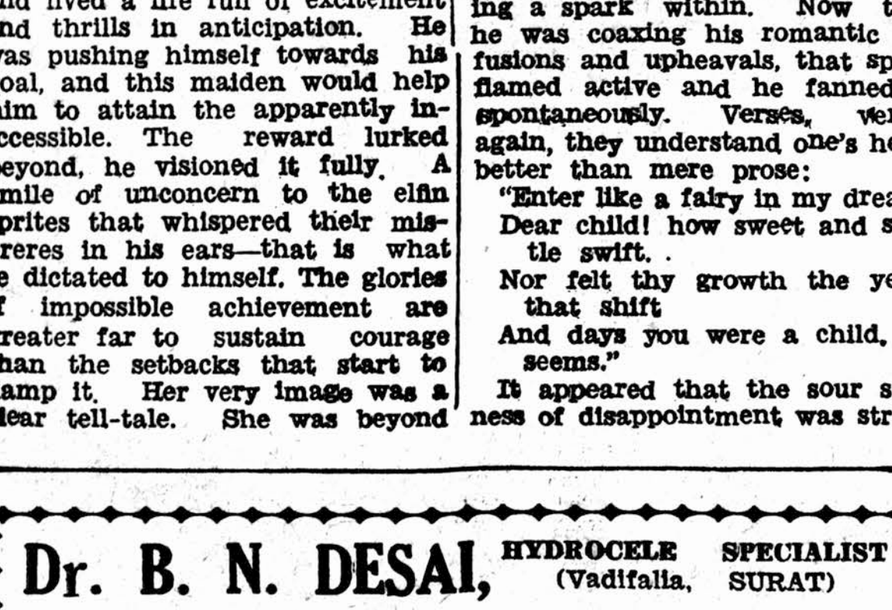

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IS STERILISATION DANGEROUS

(Continued from page 8)

possible to eliminate them altogether.

German doctors have, therefore not "killed thousands of persons" in the course of the last two years, but in tens of thousands of cases have put an end to the great danger of the spread of hereditary disease, acting in full consciousness of their great responsibility and with the aid of experience and utilisation of the progress achieved in medical science. The hereditary-diseased themselves, and above all their families and their people, are indebted not only to the doctors for this courageous and far-seeing action, but also to the clear sighted and positive policy affecting the population, pursued by the new Germany.

Other countries should copy the sterilisation law, which has a high ethical value because it relieves great human misery. Hereditary fitness, on which is based the future of the human race, should not be the earthly possession of one nation only but that of all peoples, and extend beyond that to all mankind.

AUXILIARY USES OF ARTIFICIAL TEXTURES

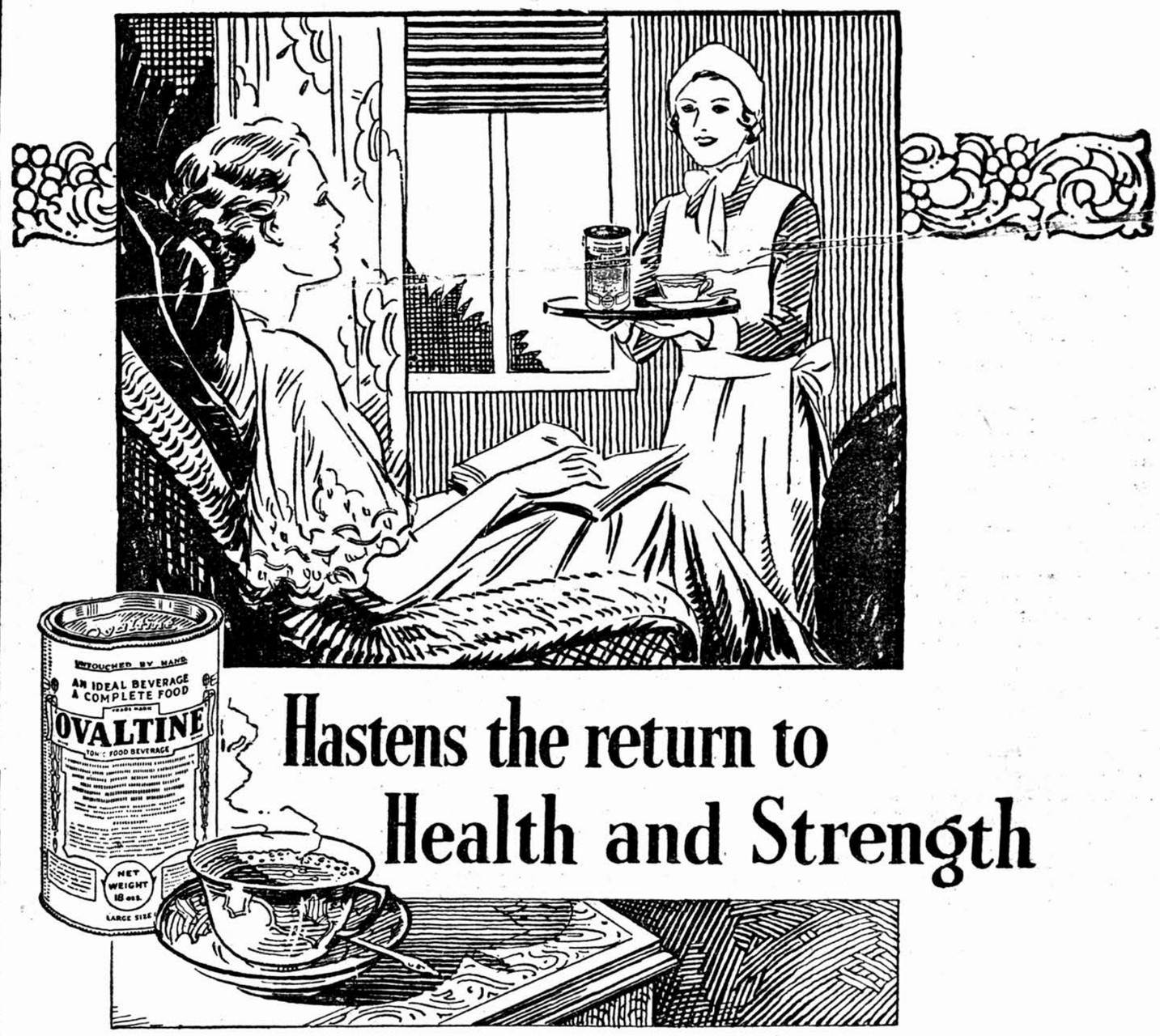
The recent great strides made in the chemistry of artificial fabrics often causes the fact to be overlooked that it not only makes possible the production of new fabrics with which to manufacture finished articles, but also furnishes a great number of auxiliary substances which are useful in many branches of industry. This is interestingly described in a comprehensive survey of the chemistry of artificial textures by Dr. G. Kraenzlein in the German magazine, "Applied Chemistry". One example is the utilizing of substances found in the forming of formaldehyde resins for freeing artificial silk and linen from creases. Another is the working up of alcyde resin into an emulsion of great value in painting the exterior of houses. Finally there is the treating of beech-wood foil with artificial resins, whereby is produced a kind of heavy artificial wood substance which is non-porous and can take the place of many foreign fine woods and hard woods.

LAWS OF PHYSICS APPLIED TO TREATMENT OF HUMAN BONES

The internal pathology of bone-fractures has never been thoroughly understood by the medical profession, with the result that very frequently the treatment of cases of fracture was faulty because of lack of knowledge as to the physical causes which prevent the "setting" or healing of the broken limb. Co-operative work on the part of German doctors and engineer at the State Institute of Material Testing at Berlin-Dahlem has led to a careful examination of the physical make-up of the bones of human being and animals from the standpoint of their properties as working material.

The outcome of these studies has been of great value to osteopathic surgery. It has been demonstrated that the same laws which govern the so-called "strength of materials" in physics, can be applied in bone fractures. It was further discovered, that at the moment of the fracture, there was a local rise in temperature at the point of fracture of about 8-1/2 degrees, which undoubtedly resulted in fever symptoms.

Another result of this investigation is the use of rustless steel splints for fractures.



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NEW LIGHT ON STRUCTURE OF MOLECULE

Recent study of the arrangement of the separate atoms within a molecule has led to the surprising discovery that the structure formula used by chemists in determining the make-up of the molecule corresponds very closely with the atomic structure existing within the molecule. Hitherto, however, it has not been possible to take any measurement of this structural arrangement. An attempt was, therefore, made, as set forth by the present holder of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, Professor P. Debye, to determine the atomic content of molecules, and this has now been to a great extent accomplished. For example, it is now known that in chain-formed organic chemical combinations two successive carbon atoms are 1.54 angstroem-units apart, and that in the so-called aromatic mixtures this distance is only 1.41 angstroem units. (The angstroem unit equals one ten-millionth of a millimeter).

For the benzol molecule, which the chemist designates in the form of an hexagonal ring, it has been demonstrated that the molecule actually has this shape, and its structure therefore with that of the carbon found in graphite. On the whole, many purely chemical theories have now been substantiated by researches in the domain of physics.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A man nome on leave from a part of Equatorial Africa generally held to be unhealthy was recounting his experiences.

"There's nothing the matter with the country," he said. "All it requires is a better type of settler and a decent water supply."

"If you come to think of it," remarked one of his listeners, "those are the only drawbacks to Hades."

* * * *

"But I thought—" began the typist meekly.

"It's not your business to think," snapped the manager. "Just you take down what I say, word for word, and keep your own ideas to yourself."

So that afternoon the following letter was brought for him to sign:—

"Dear Mr. Browne—Write it with an 'e.' Pure swank—his father was a gardener. With regard to your letter, of whatever date it was, I can quote you the following prices. Hi Thompson! It's that outsider Browne. How much shall we stick on? Twenty per cent.? Make it thirty? Righto. Thirty bob, two pounds ten a ton. Awaiting your esteemed order, I am yours truly. That's settled him."

* * *

"Do you know, my partner is the most absent-minded man I've ever met. The other morning he thought he'd left his watch at home, and then took it out to see if he had time to go back and fetch it."

"Oh, that's nothing," said the friend, "to a partner I once had. He left his office and put a card on the door to say he would be back at three. Finding, that he'd forgotten something, he returned to the office, read the notice, and sat down on the stairs to wait until three o'clock.

* * * *

The artist was painting a sunset—vivid red, with blue streaks and green splotches scattered over the canvas. A farm hand stopped and watched him.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you Nature has also opened up her sky pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the pellucid east? The red-stained sulphurous islets floating as if in a lake of fire in the west? The ragged clouds at midnight, black as ravens wings, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the farm hand, "not since I stopped drinking."

"Listen to this, dear," said the head of the house, reading from his newspaper. "This article states that in some of the old Roman prisons which have been unearthed they found the petrified remains of prisoners."

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed his wife. "Then that's what they call hardened criminals, I suppose?"

* * *

What's happened, George?" the wife inquired as her husband got out of the car to investigate.

"Puncture," he replied briefly.

"You should have been more careful," she said. "The guide book warned us there was a fork in the road at this point."

* * *

"Why won't you advertise?" asked the representative of a newspaper of a man in a small way of business in a small town.

"Because I'm agin' advertisin', the man answered.

'But why are you against it?"

"It won't leave a man no time," was the reply. "I advertised wunst last summer and the consequence wuz I wuz so busy I didn't have time to go fishing the whole season!"

"Did you hear the terrible news from the golf course? MacTavish lost his golf ball the day before yesterday."

"What's so terrible about a golf ball being lost?"

"MacTavish is lost with it."

* * *

"George," she thundered, as she came upon an unopened bottle of whisky while unpacking for a week-end camping, "what's the meaning of this?"

"That's all right, my dear. I brought it along to stick a candle when it's empty."

* * *

A man lost a valuable dog, and advertised in a newspaper, offering a substantial reward, but got no replies. He called at the office.

"I want to see the advertising manager," he said.

"He's out," said the office-boy.

"Well, his assistant."

"He's out, too, sir."

"Well, I'll see the chief reporter."

"He's out, sir."

"Great Scott! Is everybody out?"

"Yes—they're all looking for your dog."

"How do you like my compositions, professor?" asked the young composer, eagerly.

"I think they may be played when Chopin, Brahm, Liszt and the others are forgotten."

"Really?"

"Yes. But not till then!"

* * *

The class was going over a lesson in words of two syllables. One of the words was "mummy."

"Children," said the teacher, "how many of you know the meaning of the word 'mummy'?"

After a long silence one girl raised her hand.

"Well, Maggie?"

"It means your mother."

The teacher pointed out her mistake, and explained fully the meaning of the word. Presently the word "poppy" had to spelled.

"Who knows what 'poppy' means?" asked the teacher.

The same little girl raised her hand, this time brimful of confidence.

"Well, what's the answer, Maggie?"

"It means a man mummy," replied the child.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Hidden Hearts: Fold the drawing from top to bottom on line 2 and bring it over to meet line 1. Next fold on line 3 and turn under all the drawing above line 3. Now fold on line 4 and bring line 3 down to meet line 5 and the pumpkin house is transformed into a pair of hearts.

Charade: The missing words in their order of use are: Cap, It, A, List, Capitalist.

Hidden Names: The two hidden names are Darwin and Edison. The words in the horizontal rows are: Donate, Parade, Cerise, Answer, Horrid, Motion. The title of the book suggested by the drawing is "The Descent of Man."

Firemen's Problem: It would take the Excelsior Engine Company 16 minutes to empty the cistern.

Marred Masterpiece: The words in the pyramid are: E. En, Pen, Open, Atone, Person, Respond, Pounders, Ponderous.

Cryptogram: The secret message of the bandits reads: Bank will be without guards from four to six tomorrow.

Name Rebus: The name and address is Oliver Overton, Underwood, Washing-

Our Humorist At Large

"I used the fruit bowl for a change this time, Agnes."

"Ow many eggs are you getting from your 'ens, Mrs. 'Arris?"

"About one in every four laid."

Victim: "Will you have to pay for the brandy out of your own pocket?"

Commercial Traveller: "No, I'll charge it to entertainment."

"You have all those debts and yet you run a car?"

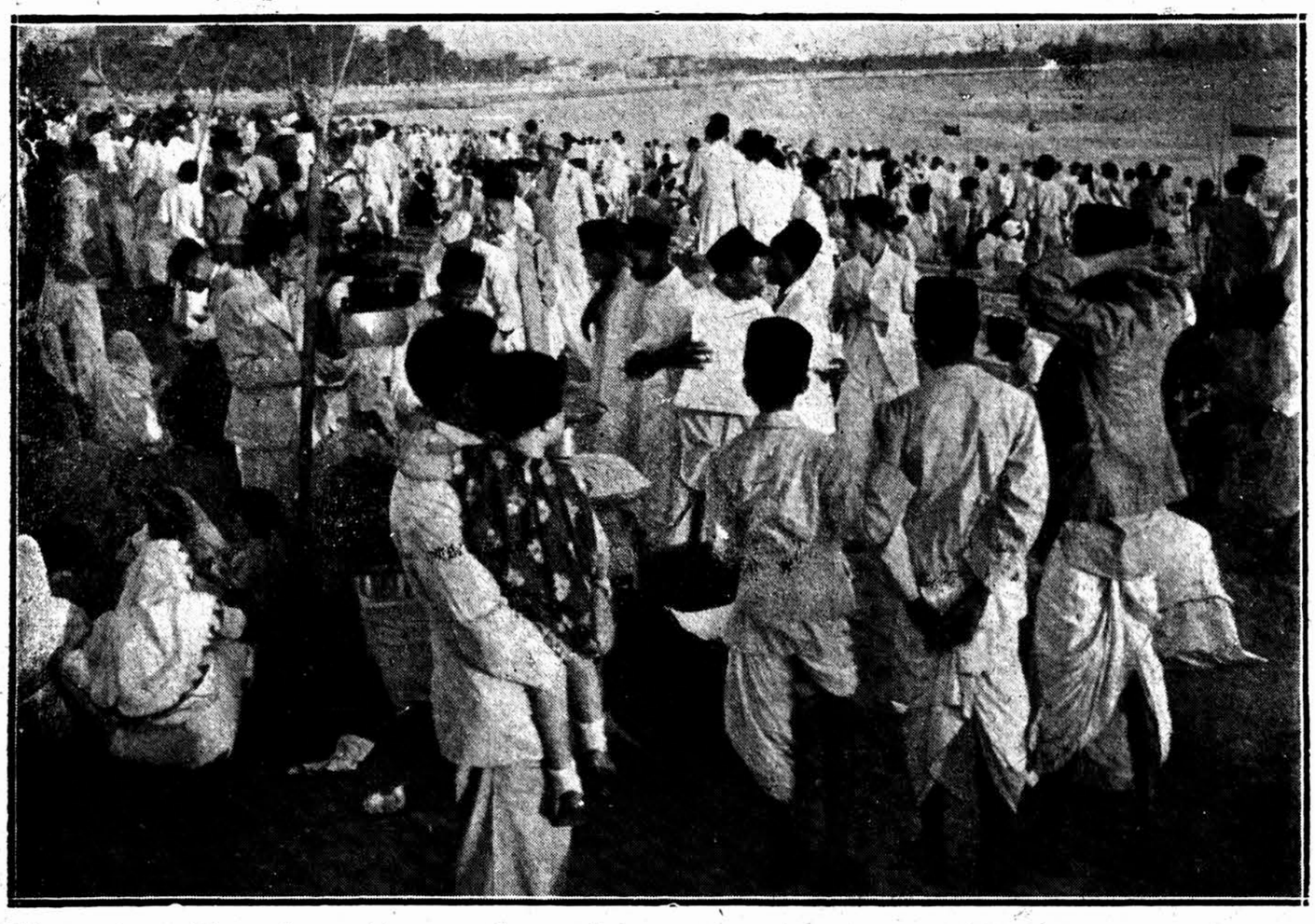
"Yes. I must have some means of dodging my creditors."

"Was he annoyed when he found Jean had dyed her hair?"

"Yes—he saw red."

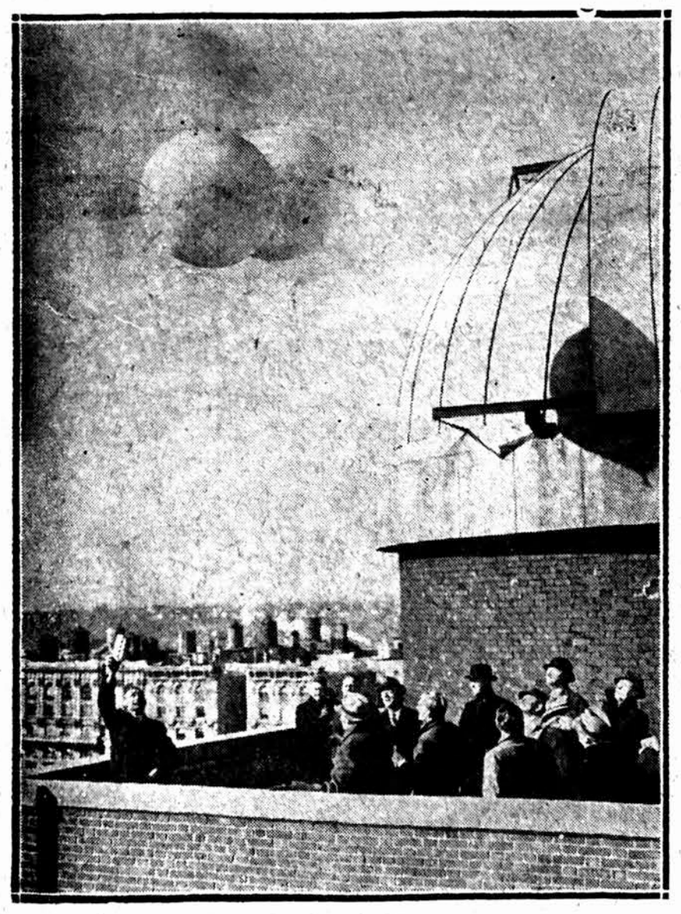
Warder: "Hey, what yer doing there?"

Prisoner: "Manicuring me nails—the light wasn't good enough down there."



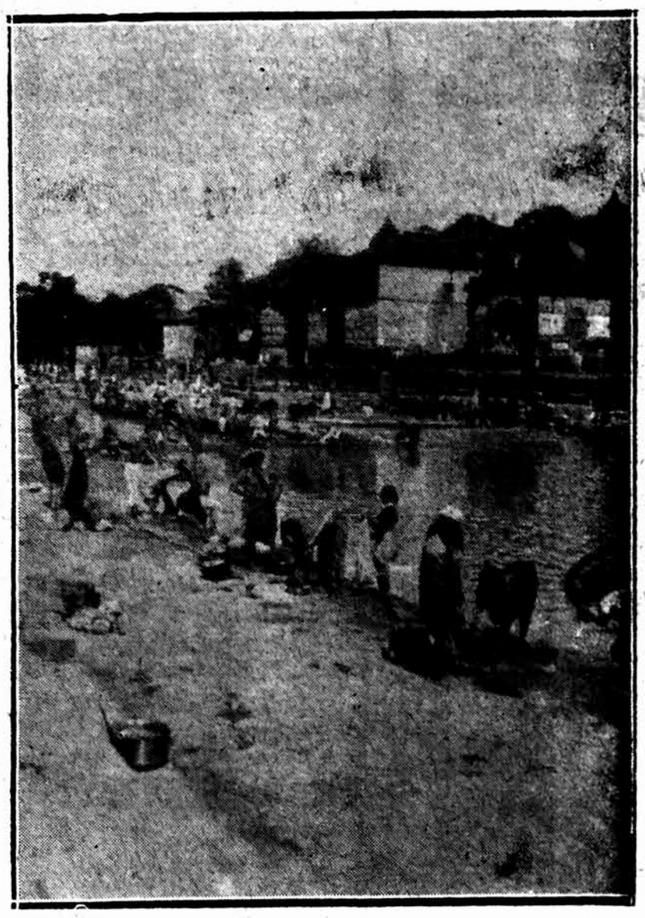
Chowpatty Foreshore is transformed into a vast open-air shop every evening.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla)

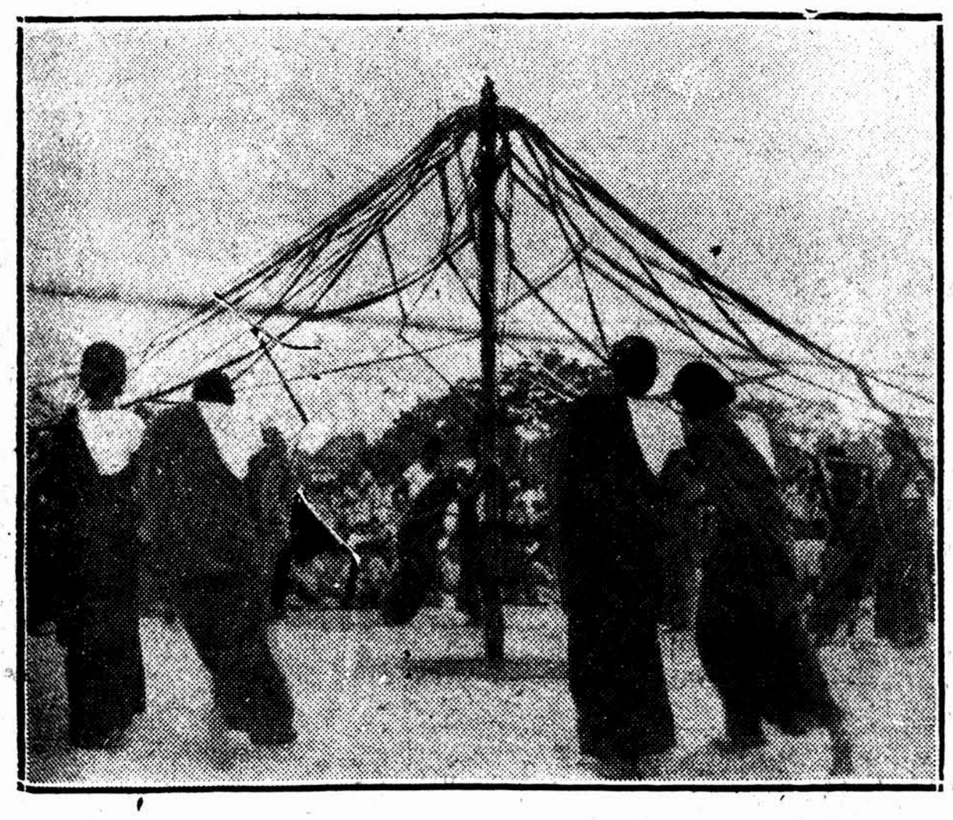
His Worship the Mayor of Karachi—Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama.



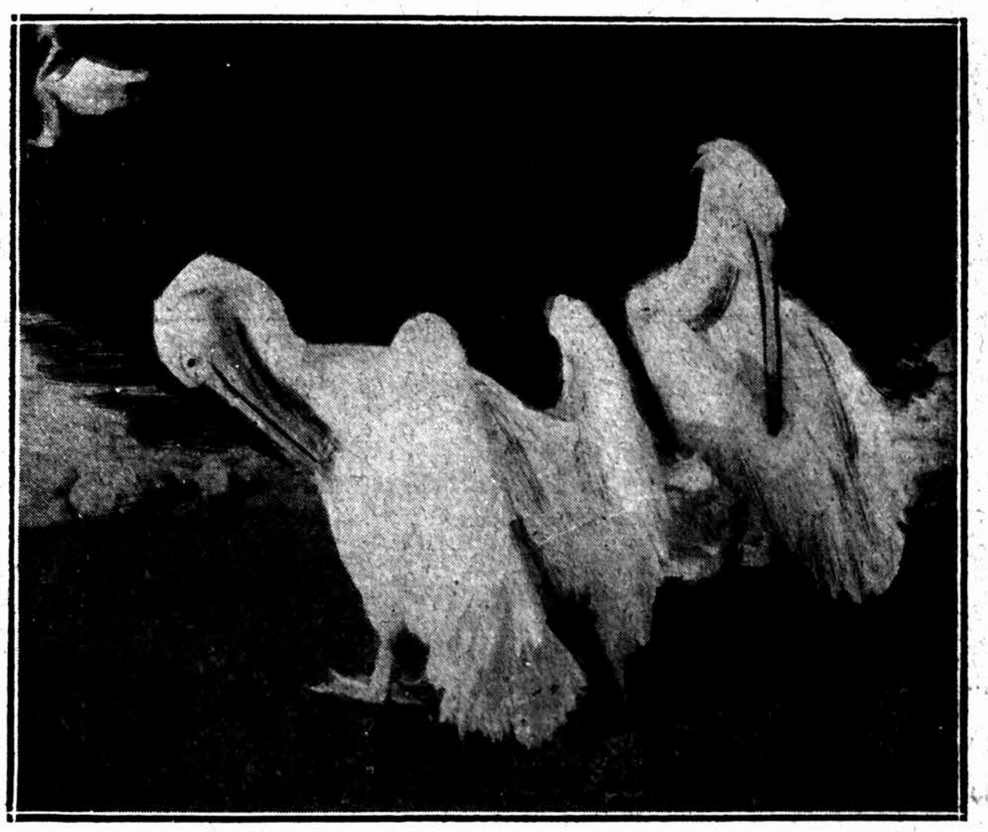
Left:—American scientists watch from Columbia University observatory the ascent of a radio-carrying balloon which will penetrate into the Stratosphere.

Right:—A riverside view on the Godavari at Nasik.





"Gopha" Dance by South Indian girls.
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).



"At Their Toilet."
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla)

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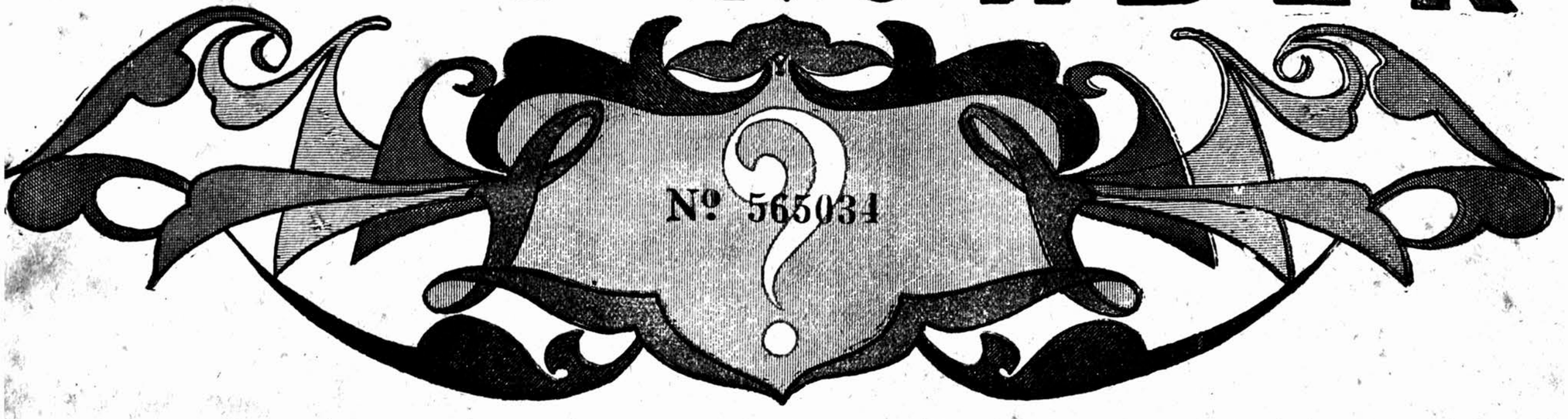

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